



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

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MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 15, 1913

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Part I.—Notifications by Government

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MILITARY SECRETARY'S OFFICE.

NOTIFICATION

General Secretary, Madras, Madras, Madras,
1st October 1913.

On 7th October the Embassy of the Governor will leave Madras for Calcutta on Friday the 10th October 1913 at about 2 p.m. arriving at Calcutta (Dacca) on Sunday the 10th inst. at 7-15 a.m. after visiting Yellam on the 10th. His Excellency's departure from Madras and arrival at Calcutta will both be private.

1. The party accompanying His Excellency will be as follows:—

- * His Excellency Lady Hemmick
- * The Master Hemmick.
- * C. E. Deane, Esq., I.C.S., Private Secretary.
- * Captain T. G. J. Torrie, Military Secretary.
- * Major L. E. Gilbert, M.B., I.M.S., Surgeon.
- * Captain St. V. Hemmick, Esq., M.B.
- * Captain A. K. D. George, Esq., M.B.
- * Captain G. L. D. T. Mayrick, Esq., M.B.

* Proceed direct to Madras.

* Accompany His Excellency to Yellam.

(By Order.)

T. G. J. TORRIE, Captain,
Military Secretary

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Colombo, September 18, 1912.

No. 193.—All communications intended for the Government of Madras, communicated by the 15th October 1912, should be addressed to Madras.

APPOINTMENTS.

Colombo, October 12, 1912.

No. 467.—Captain Roger Denah Williams, I.M.S., to be Resident Medical Officer Hospital, Madras, with effect from the 15th March 1912, without prejudice to the acting appointment held by him.

No. 448.—Captain William Correa Goup, I.M.S., to act as Personal Assistant to the Sir General with the Government of Madras during the absence of Captain C. A. F. Hingston, I.M.S., who is now further ordered but to continue to act as Professor of Biology, Medical College, Madras.

No. 548.—Captain Alexander James Buchanan Russell, I.M.S., an arrival, to do duty at the General Hospital, Madras, and thereafter to act as Assistant Superintendent, Government Hospital, Madras.

POSTINGS.

Colombo, October 12, 1912.

No. 192.—Mr. Eric Alan Davis, L.C.S., as relief by Mr. J. F. Bryant, L.C.S., is posted to the Revenue Division of the Kistna district.

(This cancels Public Department Notification No. 426 on page 946 of Part I of the 1st 2d. Stage Gazette, dated the 1st October 1912, posting Mr. Davis to the Sub-division of the Chidambaram district.)

No. 551.—Mr. Hugh Magnus Hoad, I.C.S., as relief by Mr. E. A. Davis, L.C.S., is posted as Assistant Collector and Magistrate, Kistna.

VOLUNTEERS.

LEAVE.

Colombo, October 11, 1912.

SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY VOLUNTEER ENGINE.

No. 422.—Second Lieutenant Philip Ralph Clements Witherspoon, leave out of India, on private affairs for twelve months from 2nd October 1912 or date of departure.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

Colombo, October 2, 1912.

No. 453.—Under section 4 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (as amended by the Indian Christian Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1891), the Governor in Council reserves the name of a license to solemnize marriages within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

No. 451.—Under section 5 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872 (as amended by the Indian Christian Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1891), the Governor in Council reserves the name of a license to the undersigned ministers in great churches of marriage between Native Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras:—

James Henry Adams of the Kollungal Mission, residing at Kollungal in the district of Coimbatore.

The Rev. Nathaniel Jones of the Hermannsburg Evangelical Lutheran Mission, residing at Chinnai in the district of Kanyakumari in the district of Coimbatore.

No. 449.—Under the provisions of section 7 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1872, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Rev. Erasmus Lynn to be the District Marriage Registrar for the district of Coimbatore.

Gatoomand, October 11, 1912.

No. 385.—The following resolution of the Government of India is republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

REGULATION.

No. 1155-7186—45.

Sinh. No. 1155-7186-1912.

RECALL NOTE.—The following translation of Decree No. 1 of the 15th January 1912, issued by the President of the Republic of Costa Rica, is published for general information:—

"The immigration into the territory of individuals of the same name is absolutely prohibited, and with regard to each individual, the regulations laid down in articles 1 and 3 of Decree No. 1 of the 15th June 1904 shall be brought into force."

"NOTE.—The regulations referred to in the above-mentioned Decree (No. 1 of the 15th June 1904) were instruments to Captain of Ports to refuse admittance or permission to land to any individual of prohibited race who might be on board any ship."

It has been ascertained from the Republic's Government, that the term "people alien" has been used in the decree as a synonym for "Rinds or Hindustani laborers."

Gatoomand, October 16, 1912.

No. 386.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Sinh. No. 1118 October 1912.

COLLECTOR GENERAL.

APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS AND REASSIGNMENTS.

Sinh. Police Officer Grade.

No. 657.—*Sinh.* McDuff to be Second Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated the 16th July 1912.

A. G. CARDNEW,
As. Chief Secretary.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

No. 651.—M. R. P. Nandagiri Lakshman Rao, District Judge of Kurnool, certified grounds leave and leave on private affairs for six months with effect from the date on which the District Judge's Court closes at Kurnool, under articles 232, 231, 237 and 243 of the Civil Service Regulations.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

No. 652.—The special leave on urgent private affairs granted to Mr. Robert John Macanall Hayes, Superintendent of Police, has been extended by the Secretary of State one fortnight on medical certificate and extended by two months.

APPOINTMENTS.

Gatoomand, October 13, 1912.

No. 643.—M. R. P. Tadasagulam Embassayam Rajaguru Gattu, District Magistrate, First Grade, appointed to act as Subordinate Judge, Third Grade, and will assume charge of the Sub-Court, Mannar, Kinnia District, with effect from the date on which that Court opens.

Gatoomand, October 8, 1912.

No. 644.—With the approval of the Governor in Council the Honorable the Chief Justice has been pleased to make the following orders:—

- (1) M. R. P. Sankaranarayanan Thyagaraja Iyer Arangal, First Assistant Registrar of the High Court, Madras, will be considered to have held the appointment of Deputy Registrar of the High Court, Arangal, since the 1st April 1912, from the 9th April to 25th October 1912.
- (2) Mr. G. V. S. Sankaranarayanan, Second Assistant Registrar of the High Court, Madras, will be considered to have held the appointment of First Assistant Registrar of the High Court, Madras, since the 1st April 1912, from the 9th April to 25th October 1912.

PROMOTIONS.

Gatoomand, October 8, 1912.

No. 645.—Messrs. Messrs. G. V. S. Sankaranarayanan and Sankaralingam, Probationary Assistant Superintendents of Police, are confirmed as Assistant Superintendents of Police, Second Grade, and promoted as Acting Assistant Superintendents, First Grade, with effect from 1st July 1912.

No. 646.—Mr. Sankaralingam, Probationary Assistant Superintendent of Police, is confirmed as Assistant Superintendent, Third Grade, and promoted as Acting Assistant Superintendent, First Grade, with effect from 1st July 1912.

PROMOTIONS AND EXCHANGES.

No. 437.—

With effect from 30th July 1912.

Mr. Patrick Henneghan to act as Deputy Inspector-General, First Grade.

With effect from 3rd August 1912.

Mr. Percy Taylor Bunting to act as Superintendent, First Grade.

Mr. Finlay Evelyn Cunningham to act as Superintendent, Second Grade.

Mr. Bernard Davis to act as Superintendent, Third Grade.

Mr. Richard Howard Hildreth to act as Superintendent, Fourth Grade.

With effect from 29th August 1912.

Mr. Lionel Bell Gosses to revert as Acting Assistant Superintendent, Second Grade.

With effect from 24th August 1912.

Mr. Lionel Bell Gosses to act as Assistant Superintendent, First Grade.

INVESTIGATOR OF PORTERS.

Colonial, October 8, 1912.

No. 438.—Under section 194 of the Madras States Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), and section 154 (3) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the undersigned officers shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed under the Madras States Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), take down the evidence with their own hand in the English language:—

Mr. Thomas Reginald Matheson, Revenue Divisional Officer, in the District of Ramnad.

M.R. By. Langens Serrano, Revenue Divisional Officer, in the District of Tanjore.

Colonial, October 8, 1912.

M.R. By. Kanchi Raghavendra Rao Aravali, Revenue Divisional Officer, in the District of Chittoor.

No. 439.—Under section 197 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1908, the undersigned officers are authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language:—

M.R. By. Kanchi Raghavendra Rao Aravali, District Magistrate in the District of Chittoor.

Colonial, October 12, 1912.

Mr. Julian James Cotton, District Judge, Chittoor.

Colonial, October 8, 1912.

No. 440.—Under section 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1908, M.R. By. Kanchi Raghavendra Rao Aravali, Deputy Collector in the District of Chittoor, is appointed to be a Magistrate of the first class, and under section 77 he is invested with all the powers specified in the Fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class except the power to try cases summarily under section 263.

Colonial, October 12, 1912.

No. 441.—Under section 128 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the undersigned officer shall, in cases in which an appeal is allowed, take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language:—

Mr. Julian James Cotton, District Judge, Chittoor.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

Colonial, October 11, 1912.

No. 442.—Under the provisions of section 61 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1908, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of an Honorary Presidency Magistrate for the District of Madras conferred on Lieutenant Herbert Ernest Brown, R.N.R., who has resigned his appointment.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Colonial, October 8, 1912.

No. 443.—Every Manager of industry shall furnish to the Inspector of Factories appointed under sub-section 1 of section 4 of the Indian Factories Act, 1911 (XIII of 1911) the returns prescribed by the notification of the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 2750-55, dated the 14th September 1912, republished on page 943 of Part I of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 1st October 1912.

Gowood, October 2, 1917.

30. 1916.—The Governor in Council, having under section 4 of the Madras Civil Courts Act, III of 1914, and on the recommendation of the High Court, sanctioned the appointment of an additional Subordinate Judge for the Karaikal district, hereby appoints the Subordinate Judge of Karaikal to be Subordinate Judge of Karaikal, and under section 5 of the said Act directs that his seat shall be held at Karaikal from the 15th October 1917, and shall be styled the "Court of the Subordinate Judge of Karaikal."

The Governor in Council further directs that the said Subordinate Judge shall have and exercise as a Bench Judge as may be assigned to him by the District Judge of Karaikal under section 10 of the said Act III of 1914.

The Governor in Council further directs under section 18 of the said Act III of 1914 that, notwithstanding anything contained in the certificate of 19th March 1913, passed at page 504 of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 19th March 1913, the said Subordinate Judge shall continue to exercise the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes under the Provincial Small Cause Courts Act, IX of 1907.

31. 1917.—In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 14, 15 and 16 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1914, and in pursuance of all previous notifications on the subject, the Governor in Council is pleased to issue the following orders regarding Bench of Magistrates in the District:—
(a) That no Bench be constituted in any way the Bench of Magistrates at Karaikal; provided that no Bench be constituted in the District in which such Bench is to be constituted by the rules under section 14, here.

1. One or more special magistrates appointed for any local area may sit as a Bench, together with any salaried magistrate where the District Magistrate shall from time to time designate for that purpose. The salaried magistrate shall be the chairman of the Bench as constituted and the Bench as hereby formed with the powers of a magistrate of the third class or such higher powers as are exercisable under the provisions of sub-section (2) of section 15 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1914:—

(a) to try summarily offences under the Indian Penal Code, sections 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

(b) to try summarily offences under Municipal Acts and the necessary clauses of Police Acts, punishable only with fine or with imprisonment for a term not exceeding six months;

(c) to try summarily offences of any of the foregoing offences;

(d) to try summarily attempts to commit any of the foregoing offences, when such attempts are offences;

(e) to try, in accordance with Chapter XX of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1914, offences punishable as follows:—

(a) Sub-sections (2) and (3) of section 112 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1904;

(b) Section 14 of the Madras Regulation of Bachelors and Deaths Act, 1909;

(c) Sections 3, 4 and 5 of the Madras Town Nuisances Act, 1909;

(d) The Madras Hackney Carriage Act, 1911.

Provided that no Bench of Magistrates shall try offences under sections 423 and 424, Indian Penal Code, including attempts of, and attempts to commit, such offences, except with the special sanction of Government.

Provided also that, with the approval of the District Magistrate, any three or more special magistrates, of which one is specially designated by the District Magistrate, may sit together as a Bench and shall exercise the powers of a magistrate of the third class in respect of the offences specified above which may be referred to in the first proviso.

2. The magistrate specially designated by the District Magistrate shall, if no salaried magistrate is present, be chairman of such Bench.

3. All existing rules made by District Magistrates for the guidance of Bench of Magistrates in their several districts as to the time and place of sitting shall continue in force with modification as hereinafter.

4. References of appeals shall be sent by the order of the majority of the magistrates present, the chairman having the casting vote.

5. If any person charged with any of the offences specified above is arrested without warrant and has not been released on bail, he shall be produced for trial before the salaried magistrate having jurisdiction. If such person has been released on bail or if written or verbal appearance shall require him to appear in accordance with a summons before the Bench of Magistrates having jurisdiction. The District Magistrate of the District shall exercise the same powers as are required to withdraw or remove of such trial Bench as he possesses in the case of magistrates under section 223 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

6. Under section 503 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, every Bench of Magistrates is authorized to pass the verdict of judgment of the Bench by means of any officer appointed by the District Magistrate.

7. Under section 506 of the said Code, every Bench of Magistrates exercising from these powers is hereby directed, with power to try summarily any or all of the offences specified in that section, and

every Bench of Magistrates exercising powers of the first or second class is hereby empowered to try summarily all or any of the offences specified in clauses (1) and (2) of rule 1 above.

3. The Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the term of office of honorary magistrates shall be five years.

4. No. 445.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the persons named in column 1 of the schedule hereto attached to be Judicial Magistrates for the towns specified against them in column 2 with the powers and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notification No. 443, dated the 26th October 1911, published at pages 1264 and 1265 of Part I of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated the 15th October 1911:—

Towns.		Magistrates.	
Name of person.		Station.	
M. R. S. S. Maheswari Narasimha Rao Esq.	1
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A. B. CARVER,
Ap. Chief Secretary.

Statement showing the financial transactions of Port, Marine and Coast Lights funds for the official year 1911-1912

[illegible]

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

ATTORNEYS-GENERAL.

St. George's, October 11, 1912.

No. 12.—M.R. Ry. Deputé Rousselle has accepted, on leave of absence, the position of Attorney-General, in the No. 25—26—27 grade, to act in the higher grade of No. 150—18—200 during the absence of M.R. Ry. Deputé Karaman on leave.

No. 17.—M.R. Ry. Deputé Papadopoulos has accepted, on leave of absence, the position of Attorney-General, in the No. 150—18—200 grade, during the absence of M.R. Ry. Deputé Karaman on leave of absence until further notice.

L. DAVIDSON,

At. Secretary to Government.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

St. George's, October 2, 1912.

No. 116.—Under articles 240, 242 and 243 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R. Ry. K. Karaman, Deputy Collector, District Forest Office, Port Karaman, is granted extended privilege leave for two months and two days and fortnight for four months and twenty-eight days in continuation thereof, with effect from 1st December 1912.

No. 117.—Under article 240 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R. Ry. S. Tomanal, Deputy Collector, South Gambia, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the date of relief.

No. 118.—Under articles 242, 243 and 244 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R. Ry. P. Papadopoulos, Deputy Collector, Fourth Grade, is granted privilege leave for three months and fortnight for four months in continuation thereof, with effect from the date on which he last ceased to attend in his duties.

No. 119.—Under articles 242, 243 and 244 (b) of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. W. M. Standen, Director, Government of Barbados, Barbados, is granted privilege leave for three months from or after the 15th December 1912 and fortnight for one year and nine months in continuation thereof.

No. 120.—Under article 240 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R. Ry. T. Karaman, Deputy Collector, Fourth Grade, is granted privilege leave for one month in continuation of the leave already granted.

St. George's, October 11, 1912.

No. 121.—Under article 243 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R. Ry. B. Sahib, Revenue Appraiser, Madras Customs House, is granted privilege leave for six weeks from the date of relief.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

No. 122.—Under article 240 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R. Ry. A. Upendran, Deputy Collector, Fourth Grade, is granted an extension of privilege leave for one month in continuation of the two months' privilege leave already granted to him.

POSTINGS.

St. George's, October 2, 1912.

No. 123.—The following postings of Deputy Collectors are ordered:—

Mr. Joseph Alphonse de Buzare, an officer from leave in General duty, Third Grade, M.R. Ry. Vicar, Port-au-Prince, Haiti, from General duty, Third Grade, to General duty, Port-au-Prince.

NOTIFICATIONS.

St. George's, October 2, 1912.

No. 124.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare under the provisions of section 15 of the Madras Forest Act V of 1902, that from 1st December 1912 the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule appended to the notification, shall be designated a "Reserved Forest".

SCHEDULE.

District.	Tahsil.	Name of the land and extent.	Its nature and location.
Madras ..	Suburban ..	Adjoining to Marthanda Estate, 491 acres or more No. 101 P.	Survey No. 104-V, in the village of Marthanda, as bounded by survey No. 101-V (enclosed land) and 102-V.

Note.—As the Forest Department (this field was included in Part No. 15 of the Notification of Government) is not notified of by the State in this regard, it is hereby shown in the schedule in enclosed table.

Gazetted, October 5, 1912.

No. 424.—His Excellency the Governor of Fort St. George in Council is pleased to declare under the provisions of section 16 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act IV of 1897 that from the Permanent 1911 the area, the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule appended to this notification shall be constituted a "Reserved Forest."

SCHEDULE.

Serial.	Subs.	Range of village.	Land.	Extent in acres.	Estimated boundaries.
Chinnar.	Chinnar.	Gandapalle.	Survey No. 41, Gandapalle.	44.	North, east, south and west—Chinnar village.

Remarks.—No claims were preferred and hence none stated.

Gazetted, October 17, 1912.

No. 425.—Whereas M.R. Ey. J. Jagannatha Reddy, Revenue of Sivakapali, Gandapah taluk, has applied for the survey of his own lands in the said village and has consented in writing to define the extent of the survey, the Governor in Council, in exercise of the powers conferred by section 17 (a) of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act IV of 1897, hereby directs that the survey of the said lands be entered in the volume of Sivakapali, Gandapah taluk, be undertaken by the Madras Survey Department and conducted under the provisions of the said Act.

No. 426.—Under section 2 of the Madras Survey and Boundaries Act IV of 1897, the Governor in Council hereby directs that the survey of the Government and minor lease lands situated in the village of Sivakapali, Gandapah taluk, be undertaken by the Madras Survey Department and conducted under the provisions of the said Act.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS

Gazetted, October 9, 1912.

Under section 4, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4.47 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a minor irrigation tank, and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Sub-Collector, Serampore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Sub-Collector, Serampore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

SINGAPORE.			
Description of land, with or without survey or purchase schedule.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Singapore General, Serangoon circle, No. 115, Chittanagar village.			
Genl. subd. S. No. 1154 E.	Khengooi Transvaaliam Pan. 1154.	North, North-Eastern lands (numbered village) nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.	ac. 472

Gazetted, October 9, 1912.

Under section 4, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 12 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of an access Choultry at Gungavayal, and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Poligar, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the above officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or without survey or purchase schedule.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Kulathur district, Ponnasur taluk, Ponnasur village.</i>			
Genl. S. No. 4248, police.	Genl. S. No. 4248, police. Genl. S. No. 4248, police.		

Saturdays, October 13, 1912.

Under section 8, Act 1 of 1909, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 75 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for our track down the Darjeeling-Himalayan Extension Railway and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Calcutta, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Sub-Collector, Howrah, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the above said officer is authorized to enter upon and take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, loan or purchase, with survey or plan sheet number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Howrah district, Howrah subdivision, Baidyabati sub-division.</i>			
One parcel.	Minister Thangpala Neth-ling	Wet, Baidyabati-Neth-ling road, Baidyabati Neth-ling, a portion of Baidyabati road, wet, Railway station yard.	acres 75

Saturdays, October 16, 1912.

Under section 8, Act 1 of 1909, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 25 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a well for the Boreo District, Calcutta, and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Calcutta, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Calcutta, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. The Revenue Divisional Officer, Calcutta, is further directed to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, loan or purchase, with survey or plan sheet number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Chittagong district, Chittagong sub-division, Thangpala sub-division.</i>			
Eighteen 3/4 Boro, dry. No. 34	Boro Boro	Wet, wet and well, No. 28, wet, No. 15.	acres 25

S. D. THAKUR,

Joint Secy. to Govt., P.W.D. (Roads and Railways).

LIST OF PAPERS PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS

The following list of papers placed at the disposal of the Press between 8th and 18th October 1912 is published for general information:—

No. by the Govt.	Department.	G.O. No. and date.	Subject.
1	Police	No. 2014, Sept. 26.	Regarding all British Magistrates and the Commissioner of Police, Calcutta, to cause meeting of the Board of Police and to give the public notice that the British Board of Police is now in existence.
2	Revenue	No. 1003, Sept. 14.	Regarding the administrative report of the Survey, Settlement and Land Revenue Department for the year 1911-12.
3	Do.	No. 1015, Sept. 26.	Regarding, with annexes, the report on the English Code then held in March 1912.

No. in Co. List	Department.	G. O. No. and Date	Subject.
		1918	
6	Educational.	No. 275, Aug. 24.	Industrial and Technical Education.—Assembling generally the recommendations of the committee appointed to consider the question of action to be taken by the Government regarding the experimental teaching—in the South of India and which defines proposals for the industrial Education in Mysore and which defines proposals for the vocational and state agricultural and the opening of a technical school (which has been referred by the committee).
6	Do	No. 301, Sept. 12.	Technical Education.—Assembling the recommendations of the committee appointed by the Government of Mysore for the purpose of the year 1918-19, regarding the opening of a technical school in Mysore and regarding the opening of a technical school in Mysore and regarding the opening of a technical school in Mysore.
7	Do	No. 301, Sept. 28.	Technical Education.—Assembling the recommendations of the committee appointed by the Government of Mysore for the purpose of the year 1918-19, regarding the opening of a technical school in Mysore and regarding the opening of a technical school in Mysore.
8	Do	No. 301, Sept. 27.	Technical Education.—Assembling the recommendations of the committee appointed by the Government of Mysore for the purpose of the year 1918-19, regarding the opening of a technical school in Mysore and regarding the opening of a technical school in Mysore.
9	Local and Municipal.	No. 313, 1, Sept. 26.	Technical Education.—Assembling the recommendations of the committee appointed by the Government of Mysore for the purpose of the year 1918-19, regarding the opening of a technical school in Mysore and regarding the opening of a technical school in Mysore.
10	Do	No. 313, 1, Sept. 26.	Technical Education.—Assembling the recommendations of the committee appointed by the Government of Mysore for the purpose of the year 1918-19, regarding the opening of a technical school in Mysore and regarding the opening of a technical school in Mysore.
11	Do	No. 313, 1, Sept. 26.	Technical Education.—Assembling the recommendations of the committee appointed by the Government of Mysore for the purpose of the year 1918-19, regarding the opening of a technical school in Mysore and regarding the opening of a technical school in Mysore.
12	Do	No. 313, 1, Sept. 26.	Technical Education.—Assembling the recommendations of the committee appointed by the Government of Mysore for the purpose of the year 1918-19, regarding the opening of a technical school in Mysore and regarding the opening of a technical school in Mysore.
13	Do	No. 313, 1, Sept. 26.	Technical Education.—Assembling the recommendations of the committee appointed by the Government of Mysore for the purpose of the year 1918-19, regarding the opening of a technical school in Mysore and regarding the opening of a technical school in Mysore.
14	Do	No. 313, 1, Sept. 26.	Technical Education.—Assembling the recommendations of the committee appointed by the Government of Mysore for the purpose of the year 1918-19, regarding the opening of a technical school in Mysore and regarding the opening of a technical school in Mysore.

N.B.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price noted against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

A. B. CARDEW,
At. Chief Secretary.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I

03

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 42.7

MADRAS, THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 25, 1902.

1790-1800

Malayalam Translations of Notifications by Government.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

சுட்டி நகர் கிராமம் - 6

04/06/2010, 11:55 am

[illegible]

2. எனது கல்வி செலவுகளை நான்வருமானியில் 1912 வருமானம் 29-ம் தீர்மானம் ஒழுங்கி வரவு செலவுகளின் கீழ் வரவு செலவுகளாகக் கொள்ளக் கட்டாயப்படுத்தும் சட்டம் ஒன்றை நிறைவேற்றியிருக்கிறேன். இதை நான் அறிவிக்கிறேன்.

DRAFT RULES UNDER SECTION 24 OF THE PROVIDENT
INSURANCE SOCIETIES ACT, 1912.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

- നാലുകുടുംബം (പോലീസിംഗ്).
- മ.നാമം: പ്രിയങ്കരൻ ഇമ്മിൻ പുത്തൻ കല്ലണം.
- പ്രൊഫ. വേണുഗോപാൽ ഇമ്മിൻ ന്യായനാ.
- പ്രിയങ്കരൻ (പ്രൊഫ. കൃഷ്ണൻ).

(d) ചർച്ചകൾക്ക് ശേഷമുള്ള പ്രസ്താവനയോട് കൂടി അഭ്യർത്ഥന സഹജമായിരിക്കണമെന്നുള്ള പ്രസ്താവനയെ, കമ്മ്യൂണിക്കേഷൻ മിഷൻ കർമ്മങ്ങൾക്കായി ഉപയോഗിക്കും.

[illegible]

III. അറ്റം 10 - 2 വകുപ്പിന്മേൽ തീർത്ഥാടകർക്ക് മെച്ചപ്പെട്ട സൗകര്യം ഉണ്ടാകാൻ വേണ്ടി എടുത്ത നടപടികൾ.

IV. அங்கு 12 - 20 பக்கங்களுக்கான பூக்களாகி காளிமேளாவதனை அங்குள்ள
காது எதிருக நடைபெறும் போது இரண்டுபேர் வரிசையில் நிற்கும்படி காளி
மேளாவதாகும். அதாவது சமயபுரம் பஞ்சாங்கியின்படி நடைபெறும் சந்திரமேள
சங்கீதத்தில் அங்குள்ள போது இரண்டுபேர்வரும் காளிமேளத்து வரிசையாகிவரும்
தகவறு.

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

(1) ഒരു നാലാം നിലിട്ടുള്ളതായാൽ (3 - 2 = 1) ...
കുറിച്ച്...ഇത്തരം കച്ചവട നാലാം അടുത്തുകൊണ്ട് നിർവ്വഹിക്കേണ്ടതാണ്. അതായത് നിലിട്ട് വെച്ചുകൊണ്ട്, ഒരു നാലാം നിലിട്ടുകൊണ്ട് വീണ്ടും നിലിട്ടുനോക്കേണ്ടതിനോ യാ
പ്രകാരം വീണ്ടും അടങ്ങുന്നതിനോ, കലിയാക്കിയിരി
ക്കണം.

[illegible][illegible]

[illegible]

இ. 19-ம் கட்டடகம் பரிந்து, நிலையிதழ்த் தனியார் திருப்புகளாக அமைக்கப்படுமாறு கருவியை அமைப்பதற்கு உத்தேசிப்பதற்கு—

- [illegible]

എ - എന്തെങ്കിലും

1912 ലെ ഹൈന്ദവ മത സഭാ നിയമം 19-ാം ഖണ്ഡത്തിന്മേൽ സൂചിച്ച മതേതരതയെ അംഗീകരിക്കാൻ ഉദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നില്ല.

കോഡ് നമ്പർ കൃഷിയിടം കോഡ്	പ്രദേശ് നാമം	കൃഷിയിടം നാമം	കൃഷിയിടം നാമം	കൃഷിയിടം നാമം	കൃഷിയിടം നാമം

1912 අග ඉහත අංකයේ සංස්කරණය කරන ලද 12 - හි සභාපතිගේ ප්‍රකාශන
වහලු කෙරෙහිවර්ග කෙරෙහි.

අංකයට අනුව වර්ගීකරණය කළ ප්‍රතිපත්ති	කොටස්
විදි	කොටස්
විදි	කොටස්
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විදි	කොටස්
විදි	කොටස්

ප්‍රතිපත්ති සභාපති සහ සාමාජිකයන්ගේ සහතිකයන්
ලබාගන්නා කොටස්.

_____ සහතිකය.

_____ සහතිකය.

2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011

[illegible][illegible]

4. நுட்பமானது காலமாகவே எங்குதான் இருக்கிறது என்பது குறிப்பிட்டுக் கொள்ளப்படும்.

 $\frac{1}{2}$ marionette goldfish.

1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 26

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† വില്ല—മതി വലം നൽകണമെന്നുള്ളതിനാൽ ഇവിടെ ഇങ്ങനെ കൊടുത്തു
കൊണ്ടും ഇവിടെയും കാണുന്നു.]

naali = *ajjpm* *acmikt*

සමහරවිதාහි සමාජයේ පොදුතම අරමුණ නිවැරදිකරාමත් සමාජයෙහි
නිවැරදිකරාමත් පොදුතම සමාජයක් සාදා ගැනීමයි.

[illegible]

എ. പി. കാര്യം,
അക്രമി സി.സി. കോളേജ്

(LA. 0004) [www.la4life.org](#)

M. KRISHNAN,
Assistant Translator to Government

NOTIFICATIONS BY COMMISSIONERS AND PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

No. 1254.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, F. A. Annamalai Veludurai has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Melalur District Board by the Tellicherry Taluk Board.

No. 1255.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, M. R. R. Dora Chanderakrishnan Gura has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Gudur District Board by the Pudukottai Taluk Board.

No. 1257.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, M. R. R. Tarjapuram Ayyar Vaidyanatha Annamalai has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Tiruchirappalli District Board by the Adilpattur Taluk Board.

No. 1258.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, M. R. R. Malayappa Narayana Gura and M. R. R. T. Kaverula Rajappa Gura have been appointed, by election, as members of the K. G. District Board by the Arundhaty Taluk Board.

No. 1259.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, M. R. R. M. Kappaswami Chettiar Gura and M. R. R. F. Rama Rao Gura have been appointed, by election, as members of the Solapur District Board by the Kandahar Taluk Board.

No. 1260.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, M. R. R. Raghunath Palai Gura has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Changanur District Board by the Gounder Taluk Board.

No. 1261.—Under section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, M. R. R. Jakkirappalle Sankaranarayana Palai Gura has been appointed, by election, as a member of the Vengalpet District Board by the Narasimhan Taluk Board.

No. 1262.—Under section 12 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, M. R. R. Kappaswami Ayyar Subbaraya Ayyal has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Chayal in the district of North Arcot.

No. 1263.—Under section 12 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, M. R. R. Chidambaram Chettiar Gura has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Hosur in the district of Bellary.

No. 1264.—Under section 12 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, M. R. R. Narayana Gura has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Chittoor in the district of Chittoor.

No. 1265.—Under section 12 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, Mr. Robert Ashby Brown has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Tellicherry in the district of Malabar.

No. 1266.—Under section 12 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, M. R. R. Chendil Karamayya Pillai Subrahmanya Pillai Ayyal and M. R. R. Pirmasayyan Pillai Chendimayya Pillai Ayyal have been duly elected as members of the Taluk Board of Tiruvelli in the district of Tiruvelli.

No. 1267.—Under section 12 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, M. R. R. Thakurthala Subbaraya Subbaraya Ayyal has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Bangalore in the district of Tiruvelli.

No. 1268.—Under section 12 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, M. R. R. Chakraborty Kandaswamy Gura, M. R. R. Manoj Thakurthappa Gura, M. R. R. Madhava Manjappa Gura, M. R. R. Aluri Lakshminarasimha Gura, M. R. R. Mordada Hanumantha Gura and M. R. R. Madhavanarayana Gura have been duly elected as members of the Taluk Board of Guntur in the district of Guntur.

No. 1269.—Under section 20 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, M. R. R. Rajagopal Krishna Rao has been appointed, by election, as Vice-President of the Channarayana Taluk Board in the district of Madurai.

No. 1270.—The President, District Board, Melalur, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Government in Council under section 165 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, hereby reappoints M. R. R. Puthucherry Kuma Menon Ayyal to be a member of the Malappuram Taluk Board.

No. 1271.—The President, District Board, Gudur, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Government in Council under section 165 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, hereby reappoints M. R. R. V. Ramaswamy Gura to be a member of the Gudur Taluk Board.

No. 1272.—The President, District Board, Guntur, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Government in Council under section 165 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, hereby reappoints the following as members of the Taluk Board of Rajahmundry: the constant magistrates, Taluk, and the sub-magistrate, Taluk, to be members of the Taluk Board.

Keywords: *Self-esteem, self-worth, self-concept, self-identity, self-esteem, self-worth, self-concept, self-identity*

5. *Journal of the American
Sociological Association* 19
1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 259

Store No. 2 also carries Native antiques, Kalatigalem, Kalladiyep, Katta, etc. Narasimamurti and Katarigalem have 100 shops.

good. The next day, when I was lying in bed, I felt the pain where the frog was, and I was sure it was the frog. I was sure it was the frog.

Let $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$ be the angular frequency. The angular frequency ω is related to the period T by the equation $\omega = \frac{2\pi}{T}$. The period T is the time interval between two consecutive peaks of the wave. The angular frequency ω is the rate of change of the phase of the wave. The phase of the wave is the angle of the wave function in radians. The phase of the wave is the angle of the wave function in radians. The phase of the wave is the angle of the wave function in radians.

Asa—The Egyptians put it with justice with the Sela-targem (24) for the Sela-targem was of creating the Egyptian (24) the Sela-targem (24) of the Egyptian (24) up to

Had—Then a great warm boundary.

Tract No. 2 also comprises Section East and Eastpark bounded on the North-Tyler Canyon from the point where it crosses the Bureau road to the point where it crosses the Scholarger road; this

road to the point where it crosses the Scheldt river and then the Scheldt river up to its junction with the Nijlenhans road; then the Nijlenhans road to the Burgwal channel.

South. The northern bank of the Hanford channel up to where it crosses the Bonar road.

West.—From the above point the Emswold road up to where it crosses the
Tyrone road.

North—Ten vertical bars of the Uryalakh's from the point where it crosses the Samodol channel up to its crossing the Pannu.

East—The heavy road inclines up to where it crosses the Basimatti channel.

Sketch.—From the above point the Baniroddi channel up to the Dykes road; then Palipokaha to the point where it crosses the Walker road.

and No. 5 shall comprise Melapet, Parthaspet, Tirumapet, Rattadi-
thangudi, and houses bounded on these.

North—The northern bank of Pelligutalva from the point where it crosses the Walker road to the Dykes road; then the northern bank of Diamond channel up to its junction with the

East and south.—Municipal southern boundary.
West.—Black Creek water boundary.

any objection or suggestion which may be made in respect of this arrangement thereon will be considered on or after the 1st December 1912.

Any objection or suggestion which may be made in respect of this arrangement by any person, known or otherwise, will be considered on or after the 1st December 1912.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

No. 1810.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1898, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and amounting to 16 acres, by the name & title more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a road for the convenient use of the Hindus at the western extremity of the New Town, Vaudreuilville :—

SERIAL NO.	DESCRIPTION OF THE LANDS.
1.	A parcel of 16 acres, situate between sections 8 and 9, the reverse side of section 7, Township of St. Lawrence, County of Frontenac, the boundaries of a Collector under the Act and Divided into lots, other than one lot of the said land.

5. A glass of this kind is kept in the office of the persons disbanding officers, Troopmaster, and may be presented at any time during office hours.

Schwarz et al.

[illegible]

No. 1421.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 679 acres, to be known as *Wile* more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the purpose of site house-sites in the *Wile* municipality and, under sections 8 and 7, the said Governor Deputy Collector, Malabar, is appointed to purchase the said land and directed to take the said land in accordance with the said Act.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Head-quarters Deputy Collector, Nellore, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

CONCLUSIONS

[illegible]

No. 1417.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 828-44 square yards, to the area a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the desired alignment of new road No. 4 in the Adam sub-division; and, under sections 5 and 7, the respective divisional officers, Adoni, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue district officer, Adoni, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Symptoms

Description of head, and its size, from its position, with every possible caution	Shape of lower jaw-scapula.	Measurement of the head applied to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up
<i>Stylus dentatus</i> <i>Stylus dentatus</i> <i>Stylus dentatus</i>			
Horse, No. 104-107	Tallus Dentatus Horse Ear	Length, H. No. 104, and 105, same, H. No. 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851,	80-100 100

No. 1418.—Under section 1 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and containing 708 square feet, for the same a little more or less, is needed for the following purpose, to wit, erecting a path on the site with the British Mills Road, Yarralumla, in accordance with sections 3 and 7 of the said Act, and the Conference for the acquisition of land in the City of Melbourne, in accordance to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is kept in the office of the said officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

References

Description of head, and its style, from any perspective, with reference to previous number		Number of times so measured	Formulation of the head required to be taken up.	Index to be taken up.
<i>Redwood glaucous, Redwood table, Pseudococcus ellipticus</i>				
Day, R.S. No. 101, part	Day ..	(	Feath. R. S. No. 101, part, and, R.S. No. 101, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795	

No. 1314.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government in Council hereby declare that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 57 square yards, be the same a little more or less, is required for a public purpose, to wit, for widening Bala's street in the 15th ward of the Rajshahy district municipality. Under sections 6 and 7, the Collector of Rajshahy is appointed to perform the duties of a Collector under the Act and directed to take care for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is available in the tanki office, Rajahmundry, for inspection at any time during office hours.

24. 2008年10月10日

Description of land, wet or dry, swamp or meadow, with nature or paludal character.	Name of owner or occupier	Description of the land required, to be taken up.	Date to be taken up
<i>Selected district, Rajahmundry sub-district, Rajahmundry taluq</i>			
Kannavolu	Yerra Jagga Rao, Yerra Yammudu Rao, Yerra Sitaramulu, and Kankasamach.	North, yallabotivatt, man. side of Yerra Jagga Rao & south side with a cleared kanna thanna, south, palvina theroi, west, side of Yerra Rao & south side with a cleared kanna thanna	26. 10. 33

[illegible]

5. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the resource district officer. Similarly, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

References

[illegible]

No. 1418.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1924, the Government in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 135 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for quarrying purposes, and, under sections 5 and 7, the revenue officials, officers, and persons, are appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the revenue divisional office, Tiruchengode, and duly be maintained at any time thereafter.

References

Description of land, and or dry, name or person to whom decreed or proposed to be made.	Name of owner or owner's agent.	No. of acres of the land required to be taken up.	Reason for taking up.
<p align="center"><i>South Street district, Rangoon island, Malabarhill village.</i></p>			
Hwy. 2 (No. 124) ..	Tinnakul, Subin Karaman and Rangoon Karaman.	100 B. Hwy. 144 A with 100 B. Hwy. 2 No. 144 and 100 B. Hwy. 144 A and 100 B. Hwy. 2 No. 144.	100 100

By 1917—Under section 6 of the Local Authorities Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the local authority in the following schedule and measuring 135 50 acres, be the same a little more or less, be set apart for a public purpose, to wit, for town purposes in the Colonistown Municipality and, under sections 3 and 1, the Honorary Deputy Collector, Colonistown, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

8 A plot of the lead is kept in the office of the Harward Deputy Collector, Cambridge, and may be viewed at any time during office hours.

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Designation of bird, nest or plumage, with reference to plumage feature.	Name of owner or occupant.	Perchance of the last page not to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
(Inclusive dates, exclusive of last, exclusive of page—see.)			
Nest, No. 2171 ..	Ed. Armstrong, Chert.	Nest, S.F. No. 42; nest, T.S. No. 2172, 2173 and 2174; nest, T.S. No. 2177; nest, T.S. No. 2178 and 2179 and S.F. No. 48 and 49.	4 31
Nest, No. 2172 ..	Richards Chert.	Nest, S.F. No. 48; nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, west, T.S. No. 2180, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2173-1 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2179; nest, T.S. No. 2178 2 and 2179, south, T.S. No. 2177; nest, T.S. No. 2180, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2173-2 ..	Raymond Gardner ..	Nest, T.S. No. 2179; nest, T.S. No. 2177 and 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	3 18
Nest, No. 2177 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2177; nest, T.S. No. 2178, 2179 and 2180, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	2 34
Nest, No. 2178-1 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	2 34
Nest, No. 2178-2 ..	Maryann Gardner ..	Nest, S.F. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-3 ..	Richards Chert.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178-1 and 2178-2, nest, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179 and 2178-2, nest, T.S. No. 2179, south.	2 30
Nest, No. 2178-4 ..	Ed. Armstrong, Chert.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178-1 and 2178-2, nest, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	2 30
Nest, No. 2178-5 ..	Raymond Gardner ..	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-6 ..	Maryann Gardner ..	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-7 ..	Richards Chert.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-8 ..	Maryann Gardner ..	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-9 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-10 ..	Thomas Gardner ..	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-11 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-12 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-13 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-14 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-15 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-16 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-17 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-18 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-19 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-20 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-21 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-22 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-23 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-24 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-25 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-26 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-27 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-28 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-29 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-30 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-31 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-32 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-33 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-34 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-35 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-36 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-37 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-38 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-39 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-40 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-41 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-42 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-43 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-44 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-45 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-46 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-47 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-48 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-49 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-50 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-51 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-52 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-53 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-54 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-55 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-56 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-57 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-58 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-59 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-60 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-61 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-62 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-63 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-64 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-65 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-66 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-67 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-68 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-69 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-70 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-71 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-72 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-73 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-74 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-75 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-76 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-77 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-78 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-79 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-80 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-81 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-82 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-83 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-84 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-85 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-86 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-87 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-88 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-89 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-90 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-91 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-92 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-93 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-94 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-95 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-96 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-97 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-98 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-99 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-100 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-101 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-102 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-103 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-104 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-105 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-106 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-107 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-108 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-109 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-110 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-111 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-112 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-113 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-114 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-115 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-116 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-117 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-118 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-119 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-120 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-121 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-122 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-123 ..	Do.	Nest, T.S. No. 2178, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south, T.S. No. 2179, south.	4 30
Nest, No. 2178-124 ..	Do.	Nest,	

No. 3418.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government in Council hereby declare that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 84 of an acre, be the same as hereinafter described, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Abney estate road; and, under sections 3 and 7, the province district officer, Kermanshah, is empowered to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

5. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Karoli, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Hernandez et al.

[illegible]

2. A plan of the land is kept in the revenue divisional office, Hamad, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

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[illegible]

No. 1477.—Under section 4 of the Land Revenue Act, 1864, the Governor in Council having before them the land mentioned in the following schedule and exercising—(a) of an area, in the same a Land revenue or lease, in such manner as they may think fit; and (b) of the said land, in the same a public payable, to wit, for the redemption of the bonded ground for the use of the American Missionary Society, Christian at Malabar; and, under sections 9 and 10, the Tabular Map of Malabar is appointed to perform the duties of a Collector under the Act and direction to take orders for the acquisition of the said land.

References

Description of land, water or dry season or particular, with any crop or pasture in cultivation.	Name of owner & occupation.	Boundaries of the land registered in the same up.	Extent in acres up.
<i>Malabar District, Malabar Taluk, No. 140 (Ponnani village)</i>			
Br. S. No. 68-1	Pattabhi, Venkateswara Perumal Nayudu and Venkateswara Sanyal, Balakrishna and Sanyal.	North, bounded road, and, S. No. 68-1, south, S. No. 38 a survey S. No. 68-1.	approx. 122

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the tabligh of Utlipi and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Discussion

Lower part of bank, wall or cliff face or possible, well survey or ground station.	Name of station or locality.	Altitude of the land required to be taken up.	Station to be taken
North shore station, Orissa coast, Pargal hills.			
Garden, F. St. 44-2 B.	Forest Nigropaya	North, No. 44-1 A, 2 D & 2 C, south, No. 44-1 south, No. 44-2 A, west, No. 44.	44-1
Do. No. 44-2 B.	Do	North, No. 44-1 A, 2 D & 2 C, south, No. 44-1 south, No. 44-2 A, west, No. 44-2 A & 2 C, south, No. 44-2 A & 2 C.	44-2
Elphinstone village			
W. St. 114-2 B. ..	Bandharys Estate, Bhamra Hill, Mungah Bhamra Kamra Hill and Bhamra Kamra Estate.	North, No. 114-2 B, south, No. 114, south and west, No. 114-2 B.	41
Do. No. 114-2 B.	Do	North, No. 114-2 B, south, No. 114-2 B, south and west, No. 114-2 B.	42
Do. No. 114-2 C.	Do	North, No. 114-2 B, south, No. 114-2 B, south and west, No. 114-2 B.	43
Garden, No. 114-2 B.	Do	North, No. 114-2 B, south, No. 114-2 B, south and west, No. 114-2 B.	44
Do. No. 114-2 B.	Do	North, No. 114-2 B, south, No. 114-2 B, south and west, No. 114-2 B.	45
Total ..			45

L. DAVIDSON,
Ag. Secretary to Government

PAGES.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Colombo, October 15, 1912.

No. 116-P.—The following notification of the Chief Commissioner of Ceylon, dated Bangalore, the 1st October 1912, is published:—

No. 78.—Whereas the Chief Commissioner of Ceylon is satisfied that there is danger of an outbreak of plague at Elapamendula, a village in Terrencekolampai of Federalized tract in Ceylon, of persons from the Mysore State and other plague-infected areas are permitted to remain at that place on the condition of the wearing of face masks during the Rain Season.

In exercise of the powers delegated to him under the Epidemic Disease Act, 1891, the Chief Commissioner prohibits the attendance at the said place of persons from Mysore and other plague-infected areas from the 15th October to 25th November 1912.

All persons proceeding to the place in contravention of the notification will be turned back.

Colombo, October 2, 1912.

No. 116-P.—In modification of notification No. 116-P., published on pages 317-318 of Part I-A of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 24th October 1912, the following revised list of plague-infected areas and of suspect districts are published:—

A.—PLAGUE-INFECTED AREAS.

I.—In the Mysore Presidency.

A.—On the Southern Frontiers.					
District.	Taluk.	Village or town.	District.	Taluk.	Village or town.
Coimbatore.	Savery ..	Karuram.	Coimbatore.	Coimbatore ..	Coimbatore.
	Widhegar ..	Channarayana.		Coimbatore ..	Coimbatore.
Salem.	Thalpet ..	Channarayana.	Salem.	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.
	Thalpet ..	Channarayana.		Channarayana ..	Channarayana.
Chittoor.	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.	Salem.	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.
	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.		Channarayana ..	Channarayana.
Chittoor.	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.	Salem.	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.
	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.		Channarayana ..	Channarayana.
Chittoor.	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.	Salem.	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.
	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.		Channarayana ..	Channarayana.
Chittoor.	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.	Salem.	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.
	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.		Channarayana ..	Channarayana.
Chittoor.	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.	Salem.	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.
	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.		Channarayana ..	Channarayana.
Chittoor.	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.	Salem.	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.
	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.		Channarayana ..	Channarayana.
Chittoor.	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.	Salem.	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.
	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.		Channarayana ..	Channarayana.
Chittoor.	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.	Salem.	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.
	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.		Channarayana ..	Channarayana.
Chittoor.	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.	Salem.	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.
	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.		Channarayana ..	Channarayana.
Chittoor.	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.	Salem.	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.
	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.		Channarayana ..	Channarayana.
Chittoor.	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.	Salem.	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.
	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.		Channarayana ..	Channarayana.
Chittoor.	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.	Salem.	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.
	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.		Channarayana ..	Channarayana.
Chittoor.	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.	Salem.	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.
	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.		Channarayana ..	Channarayana.
Chittoor.	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.	Salem.	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.
	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.		Channarayana ..	Channarayana.
Chittoor.	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.	Salem.	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.
	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.		Channarayana ..	Channarayana.
Chittoor.	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.	Salem.	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.
	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.		Channarayana ..	Channarayana.
Chittoor.	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.	Salem.	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.
	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.		Channarayana ..	Channarayana.
Chittoor.	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.	Salem.	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.
	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.		Channarayana ..	Channarayana.
Chittoor.	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.	Salem.	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.
	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.		Channarayana ..	Channarayana.
Chittoor.	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.	Salem.	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.
	Channarayana ..	Channarayana.		Channarayana ..	Channarayana.
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Presidency or Province.	Inhabited localities.		Presidency or Province.	Inhabited localities.	
	Districts and Cities, and Towns of 10,000 or more inhabitants.			Districts and Cities, and Towns of 10,000 or more inhabitants.	
III. Bengal.	Towns— Calcutta— Districts— Darbhanga, Muzaffer, Mirzapoor, Patna, Saugor, Shahabad, South Bihar, (a) Districts— Arrah, Dault, Ghazipur, Munger, Ranchi, Buckh, (b) Districts— Patna.		VIII. The United Provinces.	Districts— Allahabad, Amroha, Bareilly, Buda, Dehra, Gwalior, Meerut, Moradabad, Oudh, Gorakhpur, Jalaun, Mathura, Rao Bareilly, Districts— Almorah, Arrah, Buda, Gwalior, Karamnagar, Khatwa, Mathura, Meerut, Patna, Ranchi, Shahabad, Districts— Dacca, Jalalpur, Bahar.	
IV. Bihar and Orissa.					
V. The Punjab.	(a) Districts— Amritsar, Lahore, Multan, Rawalpindi, Sialkot, (b) Districts— Patna.		IX. Hyderabad State.	Districts— Amritsar, Lahore, Multan, Rawalpindi, Sialkot, (a) Districts— Amritsar, Lahore, Multan, Rawalpindi, Sialkot, (b) Districts— Amritsar, Lahore, Multan, Rawalpindi, Sialkot.	
VI. Madras.	(a) Districts— Amritsar, Lahore, Multan, Rawalpindi, Sialkot, (b) Districts— Patna.				
VII. Nagpur.	(a) Districts— Amritsar, Lahore, Multan, Rawalpindi, Sialkot, (b) Districts— Patna.		X. Central Provinces.	Districts— Amritsar, Lahore, Multan, Rawalpindi, Sialkot, (a) Districts— Amritsar, Lahore, Multan, Rawalpindi, Sialkot, (b) Districts— Amritsar, Lahore, Multan, Rawalpindi, Sialkot.	
VIII. Rajasthani.	Jalpur City.		XI. Central India.		

In—FURNACE HEATING

North Atlantic Collection

500 mg oral dose.

The Mafra Railway

Current

J. W. Allwright.

continued

J. Neurosci., July 26, 2006 • 26(30):7901–7910 • 7901

Robert and Heather Hults, Boston

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8. **Keywords:** *Self-esteem, self-esteem threat, self-esteem threat response, self-esteem threat response, self-esteem threat response*

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author on request.

26 *Journal*

References

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2. Persons arriving from the places above mentioned should be required to take out passports. Careful attention should be given to the instructions contained in O.G. No. 535 P., dated 23rd Nov. 1960.

L. DAVIDSON,
Sec. Secretary to Government



Published by Authority.

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 15, 1912. 17th Year. No. 4.

Dist. H. S.—Educational Department.

Estimated by Government	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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Final Examination for Teachers' Certificate: 2010—Questions asked and solved

NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT

APPOINTMENT

Released: October 8, 1978

No 116.—M. R. E. My. Marthapadi Kammargudi New Female Gang, Astropy, Inspector of Schools, Second Circle, to act in the Indian Educational Service, via Mr. R. G. Ganga, from the 15th September 1892 to the date of return to duty of Mr. T. O. Holmes or until further orders.

NOTIFICATION

Received July 2, 1978

We TR—Authors, publishers and others who may desire to present works to the British Museum are informed that the Registrar of Books, Manuscripts, will arrange to forward presentation copies to the Trustees of the British Museum. Copies or periods of books intended for deposit should be addressed to the Trustees of the British Museum, care of the Registrar of Books, Manuscripts, accompanied by a letter stating the contents and requesting the Registrar to forward the same in parcels.

L. DAYTONS

As Secretary to Government

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

LEAVE

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to grant privilege leave for three days from the date of his availing himself of it to Mr. Fy. A. Yachanan Pantoja, Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Adore House, among in the Education Range.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 2nd October 1923.

A. G. BOUTSE,
Minister of Public Instruction

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to grant privilege leave for one week from the date of his relief to Mr. H. W. Collingham, Assistant Inspector of Schools, South Coast district, ending on the 10th October 1912.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 9th October 1912.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

APPOINTMENTS.

The Director of Public Instruction is pleased to make the following appointments:—

(1) M. R. R. P. Raghavadas, B.A., Sub-Inspector of Schools, Rayachoti District, to act for the Sub-Inspector of Schools, Coled District Office Range, sub. pro tem, in the third class. To join on relief by No. (3) without involving himself of the full joining time.

(2) M. R. R. P. Raghavadas, B.A., Sub-Inspector of Schools, Rayachoti District, to act for the Sub-Inspector of Schools, Rayachoti District, sub. pro tem, in the probationary class, vide No. (1). To join forthwith.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madras, 9th October 1912.

A. G. BOURNE,
Director of Public Instruction.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS—OCTOBER 1912.

Notice is hereby given that the Special Test Examinations will be held on Monday, the 11th of October past and eight following days. The statement below shows the hour at which each question paper will be given out and consequently the time when each candidate for the respective tests should be present:—

Date	Hour.	Subject	Test.
Monday, 11th Oct.	10 a.m. to 11 a.m.	History of Village and Taluk systems and the Special Public Acts (each book).	Revenue Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	The Stamp, Income-tax and Estate Manuals (each book).	Revenue Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
Tuesday, 12th Oct.	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Revenue and Land Regulations—General Principles.	Revenue Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	10 a.m. to 11 a.m.	The Civil Procedure Code, the Evidence Act and the Rules of Practice (1st—General Principles).	Civil Judicial Test.
	1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Revenue Acts and Regulations—Detailed application (each book). The Civil Procedure Code, the Evidence Act and the Rules of Practice (2nd—Detailed application (each book)).	Revenue Test, Higher and Lower Grades. Civil Judicial Test.
Wednesday, 13th October.	10 a.m. to 12 noon	The Criminal Act and the Negotiable Instruments Act.	Civil Judicial Test.
	1 p.m. to 2-17 p.m.	Working System of the Board of Revenue—General Principles.	Revenue Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	The Working System of the Board of Revenue—Detailed application (each book).	Revenue Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
Thursday, 14th October.	10 a.m. to 11 a.m.	The Criminal Act and the Negotiable Instruments Act.	Civil Judicial Test.
	1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	The Indian Evidence Act—General Principles.	Civil Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.
	1 p.m. to 4 p.m.	The Indian Evidence Act—Detailed application (each book).	Civil Judicial Test, Higher and Lower Grades.

Date	Hours	Subjects	Trial
Monday, October.	10 a.m. to 11 a.m.	The Periodical Testimony Act—Detailed application (with books).	Civil Judicial Trial.
	11 a.m. to 12 noon	The Indian Trusts Act.	Jail Trial.
	12 noon to 1 p.m.	The Indian Trusts Act—General Principles.	Criminal Judicial Trial, Higher and Lower Courts.
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	The Indian Trusts Act—Detailed application (with books).	Civil Judicial Trial.
Tuesday, October.	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	The Code of Criminal Procedure—General Principles.	Criminal Judicial Trial, Higher and Lower Courts.
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	The Code of Criminal Procedure—Detailed application (with books).	Criminal Judicial Trial, Higher and Lower Courts.
Wednesday, October.	10 a.m. to 12 noon	The Civil Appeals Act.	Appellate Trial, Higher and Lower Courts.
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	The Civil Appeals Act—Detailed application (with books).	Appellate Trial, Higher Courts.
Thursday, October.	10 a.m. to 12 noon	Translation from English into Vernacular.	Translation Trial, Lower Courts.
	10 a.m. to 1 p.m.	Translation from English into Vernacular.	Translation Trial, Higher Courts.
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Translation from Vernacular into English.	Translation Trial, Lower Courts.
	2 p.m. to 4 p.m.	Translation from Vernacular into English.	Translation Trial, Higher Courts.
Wednesday, October.	10 a.m. to 2 p.m.	Penal-writing.	Penal-writing Trial.

2. Attention is drawn to the following rules—

(1) No candidate will be allowed to enter the examination room unless he wears a clean and decent dress, and, in all cases where good behavior requires it, a suitable covering for the head, nor will he be allowed to keep his shoes on unless they are those of English pattern, and worn and fastened as usual.

No candidate suffering from any contagious disease will be admitted to the examination room.

(2) No candidate will be allowed to quit the examination room on any day until the expiration of half an hour from the time fixed for the commencement of the examination, and candidates leaving after the expiration of this half hour will not be allowed.

(3) No candidate will be allowed to re-enter the examination room during the hours of examination after once quitting it, nor to leave the room without finally giving up his answer papers.

(4) Any candidate detected in speaking to, or in any way communicating with, any other candidate will be at once removed from the room, and the circumstances reported to the Commissioner.

(5) Any candidate suspected of having had access to any information of any kind is liable to have his examination postponed and also to be deprived from appearing again for any of the sessions from the result of the Commissioner for such term of years as the Commissioner may think fit, or, if the Commissioner is not satisfied for any more reason as to the propriety of his doing so, he may be required to undergo re-examination at some future date to be fixed by the Commissioner in any case where the subject of the examination for which he appeared, his answer papers being determined on the results of such re-examination.

(6) No candidate will, on any account, be allowed to take into the examination room slates, books, manuscript or papers of any kind. [In the case of candidates, however, coming up for the Civil and Criminal Judicial and Revenue Trials, the use of books will be allowed in answering certain answer papers.] Any candidate detected in the violation of this rule, or being re-entrance to any such person, will be removed from the room, and the circumstances reported to the Commissioner.

(7) Candidates whose names are not in the printed list furnished to the Superintendents must submit a written declaration, through the Superintendents giving full particulars in regard to their names, and furnish such evidence as may be possible of their having applied for admission to the examination at the proper time and paid the prescribed fees. The answer papers of such candidates will not be valued unless it is clear that the names of their names is due to an oversight.

(8) Candidates desiring to change their place of examination without previous permission, or appearing at any centre other than the one at which they ought to have appeared, according to the order published in the Gazette, must not expect to have their papers valued at their seats published. In all cases where permission has been granted, the examination at the place to which the change should be preferred for the substitution of the Superintendents.

(10) A candidate having completed his paper will rise from his seat and re-examining read the Superintendent takes his answer papers. Any candidate wishing to ask any question of the Superintendent will pursue the same course, but will do so before leave has been given.

(11) Any papers sent up without the candidate's name and number affixed will not be valued.

(12) Candidates will not be allowed to take any papers, except their question papers, out of the examination room.

(13) Candidates are forbidden to use any papers or to throw ink or papers on the floor. All "spoil papers, etc." should be left on the desk where the candidate has been writing.

(By order.)

Office of the Comm. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 25th September 1915.

G. MADDOCK,
Secretary.

EXTENSIVE TEST AND CIVIL AND CRIMINAL JUDICIAL TESTS.

Notes

Candidates should bring their own books with them for the purpose of answering those of the question papers for which the use of books is allowed.

In the case of the Revenue Test (Higher and Lower grades), the following books as listed by the Superintendent, Government Tests, may be used by candidates in the examination hall:—

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1) Board's Standard Orders. | (6) Income-tax Manual. |
| (2) Revenue Branches and Acts. | (7) Estate Manual, and |
| (3) Village and Taluk Manuals. | (7) Special Pancha Galla. |
| (4) Stamp Manual. | |

In the case of the Civil Judicial Test and the Criminal Judicial Test (Higher and Lower grades), the books need not necessarily be Government publications.

Note 1.—The use of books involving correspondence will not be permitted, but notes made by candidates in their books will not be objected to, if they consist merely of corrections, amendments or general remarks, made for the purpose of book-keeping study.

Note 2.—The use of slides, diagrams, illustrations, etc., will not be allowed.

(By order.)

Office of the Comm. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 24th October 1915.

G. MADDOCK,
Secretary.

Notice to Kannas Candidates.

Candidates for the Assistant Test, Lower grade, are informed that they will have to sit for the examination at the Presidency College, Chockpet. The examination in the other tests will be held at the South Block, Chockpet. A copy of the official list will be posted at the entrance to the North Block on Friday the 19th instant, and all the candidates to be examined at Madras are requested to learn their register numbers from this list.

No hall-tickets will be issued.

(By order.)

Office of the Comm. for Govt. Examinations,
Madras, 7th October 1915.

G. MADDOCK,
Secretary.

NOTICE TO CANDIDATES FOR THE PRACTICE-EXERCISE TEST.

The following instructions are published in order that candidates may know what is expected of them in this test:—

Instructions to candidates.

The object of a prize is that any one who has not time to read the original correspondence may by reading the prize, be put in possession of all the leading features of what passed.

1. The candidate should begin by reading the whole of the correspondence carefully through without writing anything, so that he may clearly understand what passed and be in a position to decide what are the main points under which the important facts should be arranged. He should then read through the paper again noting what is important.

2. The candidate should begin with a brief and brief introduction to the subject under treatment. This should be followed by a summary in the past tense containing a brief and clear statement of the contents of the correspondence, and in the order of the papers not even necessarily in chronological or not a prize.

3. The merits of a prize are:—

- (1) To contain all that is important in the correspondence and nothing that is unimportant;
- (2) To present the same in a readable and concise shape, arranged as intelligibly and distinctly as possible;
- (3) To be as brief as is compatible with simplicity and clearness;
- (4) To present a strictly accurate and logically connected statement of the contents of the correspondence.

If candidates are expected to pass who study any one of the more important points, marks will be deducted if a subsequent point is neglected or if there are repeated inaccuracies. It is not ordinarily necessary to give the date of every paper in the correspondence and the full name and designation of the writer is required in every letter; and if a fact is reported in different papers it need not generally be noted more than once in the reply.

8. Grammar, spelling, style and handwriting will be considered in assigning marks, but it must be remembered that mere excellence in composition will not compensate for lack of accuracy or incompleteness in the presentation of the facts of the composition.

[10p order.]

Office of the Comm. for Govt. Reorganization,
Madras, 24 October 1915.

G. MADCOX,
Secretary

UNIVERSITY OF MARYLAND

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(1994, p. 104)

Private Manus, 20th Century, 1917

R. DEWESANT, B.A., LL.B.,
Barrister

With reference to the University lectures under Regulation 894 mentioned by the Senate for the academic year 1912-13, it is hereby notified that the course on "The History of English Literature from the end of the Middle-English period to the present day" to be delivered by Mr. Hugh Hudson, M.A., and the course of 20 lectures (with 20 hours' practical) on "Introduction to Animal Pathology" to be delivered by Mr. E. Edmund Rees, M.A., will be delivered at the Presidency College during the second term of the year commencing on Tuesday the 3rd October 1912.

The days and hours for the delivery of each lecture of the latter course will be: Tuesdays, 8 to 4 a.m., and Thursdays 2 to 3 a.m., and those of the latter course will be: Tuesdays 12 a.m. to 1 p.m., and 5 to 7 p.m., and Fridays 2 to 4 a.m.

The lectures will be open to any student who is taking an Honours Course at any College affiliated to the University, on the recommendation of his College authorities. No fee will be charged for attending the course of lectures, but a student shall not attend the course if he has paid the usual fee to his College for the term.

The lectures will also be open to graduates of the University who wish to engage in post-graduate study and research on payment to the University of Rs. 50 per course per term, and with the sanction of the lecturer appointed.

Note.—Post-graduate students who are members of a college will not be required to pay this fee.

(By order)

F. DEWESBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 25th September 1912.

In modification of the lists of textbooks for the B.A. Degree Examinations of 1913 and 1914 (old syllabus) published in the Calendar for 1912 at pages 244-245, it is hereby notified that the Syndicate has resolved that the textbooks in the following languages for those examinations be the same as those specified for the B.A. Degree Examinations of 1912:—

German, Greek, Latin, French, Hebrew, Arabic, Persian and Urdu.

(By order)

F. DEWESBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 24th October 1912.

CERTIFICATION, 1912. NOMINATION.

A nomination for conferring Degrees will be held in the Senate House on Thursday, the 21st November 1912, at 6-30 P.M.

Candidates for Degrees are particularly requested to forward their applications as soon as such the Registrar, not later than the 15th November. Printed forms of application for the purpose can be obtained from the office of the Registrar on application made in person or by post.

Applications not prepared in the prescribed form, or defective in any particular, or received after the prescribed date will run the risk of being disregarded. Such candidates as soon as an application is received and registered will be furnished forthwith with a card of admission to the nomination. Candidates for Degrees who are not in receipt of the cards of admission are requested to submit cards the first opportunity to the Registrar.

Candidates for Degrees are requested to be in attendance at the Senate House not later than 3 a.m. They are required by the regulations to wear the gowns and hoods pertaining to their respective Degrees.

The situation of candidates for Degrees is subject to the following regulation:—

"Any person who, having sent in his name to the Registrar as a candidate for a Degree at a nomination, fails to appear, shall, when he next applies for his Degree, be charged with the fee, unless he can furnish to the Registrar a sufficient reason for his non-appearance."

(By order)

F. DEWESBURY, B.A., LL.B.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 12th October 1912.

TEACHERS' CERTIFICATE EXAMINATION IN DRILL AND GYMNASIUM.—1912.

An examination for Gymnastic Teachers' Certificate will be held at the Teachers' College Gymnasium, Bangalore, on December 1912. The exact date of the examination will be notified later.

Only those candidates who have had the necessary training in the Teachers' College or who satisfy the authorities that they have received such training, will be admitted to the examination.

3. Applications for admission must reach the office of the Inspector of European and Training Schools, Madras, S.W., on or before the 15th November 1912. They must be prepared in the prescribed printed form, copies of which may be had on application to the Inspector of European and Training Schools.

4. The fee for admission to the examination is Rs. 2, which must be paid into a Government Treasury, and the Treasury Officer's receipt must accompany the application for admission to the examination.

Office of the Insp. of European and Training Schools,
Madras, 15th October 1912.

J. H. McVILLIK,
Asst. Insp. of European and Training Schools.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES—1912-13. SCHOOLMASTER.

- Office.
 South Circle .. Centre of examination. .. First week of March 1913.
 1. The exam date of the examination will be communicated to each candidate in due season by the Inspector of Schools, South Circle.
 2. Application for admission to the examination must be submitted to the Inspector of Schools, South Circle, Tripura, at least a month before the date of the examination. Forms can be obtained from this office or will from the office of the Inspector of the Circle.

Office of the Insp. of European and Training Schools,
 Madras, 10th September 1912.

F. M. MELVILLE,
 As. Insp. of European and Training Schools.

SCHOLARSHIPS

Under the Government scholarship subscription for 1912-13, the Inspectors of Girls' Schools, Central Circle, is pleased to announce the following scholarships for Hindu and Mohammedan students available till the end of June 1913:—

Serial number	Name of pupil.	Institution in which available.	Name of corresponding.	Value of scholarship per annum.	Value of government scholarship per annum.	Value of private scholarship per annum.
1	Kyren B.	Government of India, The High School for Elementary, Durgam.	Kashidanga, Government School, Training School for Mohammed, Durgam.	25	25	
2	Salim B.	Do	Do	25	25	
3	Salim B.	Government, High School, Durgam.	Kashidanga, Government School, Training School for Mohammed, Durgam.	25	25	
4	Yasun, Abdulhamid	Government, High School, Durgam.	Kashidanga, Government School, Training School for Mohammed, Durgam.	25	25	
5	Amir B.	Government, High School, Durgam.	Kashidanga, Government School, Training School for Mohammed, Durgam.	25	25	
6	Yasun B.	Government, High School, Durgam.	Kashidanga, Government School, Training School for Mohammed, Durgam.	25	25	
7	Kashidanga	Government, High School, Durgam.	Kashidanga, Government School, Training School for Mohammed, Durgam.	25	25	
8	Kashidanga	Government, High School, Durgam.	Kashidanga, Government School, Training School for Mohammed, Durgam.	25	25	
9	Kashidanga	Government, High School, Durgam.	Kashidanga, Government School, Training School for Mohammed, Durgam.	25	25	
10	Kashidanga	Government, High School, Durgam.	Kashidanga, Government School, Training School for Mohammed, Durgam.	25	25	
11	P. Kashidanga	U.F.O.M. Primary, Durgam.	Kashidanga, Government School, Training School for Mohammed, Durgam.	25	25	
12	P. Kashidanga	Do	Do	25	25	
13	Salim, Abdulhamid	Government, High School, Durgam.	Kashidanga, Government School, Training School for Mohammed, Durgam.	25	25	
14	Yasun B.	Government, High School, Durgam.	Kashidanga, Government School, Training School for Mohammed, Durgam.	25	25	
15	Salim B.	Do	Do	25	25	
16	Yasun B.	Do	Do	25	25	
17	Kashidanga	Government, High School, Durgam.	Kashidanga, Government School, Training School for Mohammed, Durgam.	25	25	
18	Kashidanga	Government, High School, Durgam.	Kashidanga, Government School, Training School for Mohammed, Durgam.	25	25	
19	Kashidanga	Government, High School, Durgam.	Kashidanga, Government School, Training School for Mohammed, Durgam.	25	25	
20	Kashidanga	Government, High School, Durgam.	Kashidanga, Government School, Training School for Mohammed, Durgam.	25	25	
21	Kashidanga	Government, High School, Durgam.	Kashidanga, Government School, Training School for Mohammed, Durgam.	25	25	
22	Kashidanga	Government, High School, Durgam.	Kashidanga, Government School, Training School for Mohammed, Durgam.	25	25	

1. The above scholarships which should be given in advance for each month are distributable in the form of Government Scholarship—Elementary or Elementary Schools for Girls.

Madras, 10th September 1912.

C. M. LYNCH,
 Inspector of Girls' Schools, Central Circle.

The scholarship will only be given if the pupil is a Hindu or Mohammedan and is a resident of the district in which the scholarship is available.

Under section 1 of the Government Scholarship Ordinance for 1912-13, the Government of Ceylon Schools, Central Ceylon, is pleased to award the undermentioned scholarships of the monthly value of Rs. 2 each from the 1st of June 1913 to—

Scholar number	Name of pupil.	Institution in which resident	Name of sponsor.	Term from which the scholarship is to take effect.
1	C. Karunan Arund.	C.F.C.M. Episcopal Clergy Girls' School, Colombo.	Mr. F. Stiles.	1st July.
2	G. Karunanath.	C.F.C.M. Clergy School, Colombo.	Miss Helen Macgregor.	Do.
3	M. Karunanath.	C.F.C.M. Bishop's School, Colombo.	Do.	Do.
4	P. Vithell Arund.	C.F.C.M. Episcopal School, Colombo.	Do.	Do.
5	Lopayali.	C.F.C.M. Clergy School, Colombo.	Miss A. M. Owen.	Do.
6	F. Rajakulasekari.	C.F.C.M. Bishop's School, Colombo.	Miss A. E. Owen.	Do.
7	Jennabali.	C.F.C.M. Bishop's School, Colombo.	Rev. W. M. Blake.	Do.
8	Arund.	C.F.C.M. Bishop's School, Colombo.	Miss Agnes Owen.	Do.

3. The above scholarships which are to be drawn in advance for each month are payable to the head of the Education—Government Scholarship—Elementary Schools for Girls.

Madras, 25th September 1912.

C. M. LYNCH,
Inspector of Girls' Schools, Central Ceylon.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE GOVERNMENT HOSAIN MUHAMMADAN TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MISTRESSSES, ROYAPETTAH, MADRAS, MARCH 1913.

Scholarships of the value of Rs. 9 each per annum for Mohammedan students who are prepared to undergo training for the elementary grade, are available in the Government Hosain Training School for Mistresses, Madras, from March 1913.

3. In addition to the above stipend, a gratuity allowance not exceeding Rs. 1 per annum will be sanctioned to students whose parents or guardians do not permanently reside in Madras.

3. The period of training will be two or four years.

4. Candidates desirous of undergoing training should send in their applications for admission together with certificates of age, health, vaccination, general education and character (signed by an Inspector or an Assistant or Sub-Assistant Inspector or the President of a Local Board or the Chairman of a Municipal Council or the Manager or President or Head Teacher of a recognized College or Secondary school) on or as to the Mohammedan, Hindu Training School for Mistresses, not later than 1st January 1913. Duplicate certificates issued by head teachers or managers of schools, or Presidents of Educational Associations will not be accepted unless countersigned by an Assistant or Sub-Assistant Inspector.

5. Further particulars may be obtained from the Headquarters.

6. Applications must be sent on application to the Headquarters.

7. Complete applications or applications received later than 1st January 1913 will have to be separately rejected.

8. All candidates attached to the application by the student must be so the original.

9. An entrance examination will be held for all intending candidates who do not hold any certificates at their own schools by the Sub-Assistant Inspectors of their wards and only candidates who pass the examination will be eligible for admission.

Madras, 25th October 1912.

C. M. LYNCH,
Inspector of Girls' Schools, Central Ceylon.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE SPECIAL GYMNASIUM CLASSES ATTACHED TO THE TEACHERS' COLLEGE, MADRAS—JANUARY 1913.

1. Admission to the Special Gymnasium class attached to the Teachers' College is open to graduates of recognized schools throughout the Madras Presidency who are not trained as to be candidates specially recommended by managers of schools with a definite promise of appointment after leaving.

2. The course is for one year from January in December. Each selected candidate will be required to pay a deposit of one rupee a month for the whole course.

3. Every candidate should forward with his application copies of his recent and educational certificates; the originals will have to be produced when he is selected.

4. Applications should be submitted countersigned by the Manager of the school in which the candidate is employed or as to be employed.

5. Applications for admission into the class should reach the undersigned on or before 15th November 1912, and must be made in printed form, for which applications must be made to the Principal.

Teachers' College, Madras,
25th October 1912.

H. S. DUNCAN,
Prin. Principal.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE PRESIDENCY TRAINING SCHOOL FOR MISTRESSSES, MADRAS, MARCH 1913

Applicants are invited from candidates who seek admission into the Presidency Training School for Mistressses for training in 1913.

1. *Rate of stipend.*—The rates of provincial stipend per mensem in the several departments are—

Secondary department.

	Rs.
Signification of a higher qualification than Mistressship	15
European Mistress	10
Madras Mistress	10
Parishmistress	12
Others	10

Elementary department.

	Rs.
Superior who have started up to the seventh standard	8
European Mistress	15
Madras Mistress	10
Parishmistress	8
Others	7

A gratification allowance, not exceeding Rs. 2 per mensem, may be given to assist Hindu women, who are not possessed of methods of Madras.

2. Only candidates, who have some appointment to jobs on the completion of their training, or who intend to work as teachers will be recommended for stipend.

3. In addition to the provincial stipend, the Superintendent will be prepared to admit candidates whose stipends are paid from Local, Municipal or private funds and also to admit candidates on free stipends subject to the sanction of the controlling authority. By free stipends it is meant that they need not pay tuition fees nor are they given stipends.

4. The following fees have to be paid by those who wish to enter as paying students:—

	Rs.
Secondary department	20 per term of six months.
Elementary department	10 do.

5. Every candidate shall forward with her application the following certificate:—

(a) A certificate of health from a Civil Surgeon certifying that the candidate is physically fit to perform efficiently the duties of a teacher.

(b) A certificate from a competent authority to the effect that the candidate's age is not less than 16 and does not exceed 35 years; or in the case of a candidate who has been employed continuously as a teacher in a recognized school, if not less than three years, 35 years. In the case of Christiana copy of baptismal certificate is required.

(c) A certificate of vaccination from an Inspector or a Deputy Inspector of Vaccination that the candidate has satisfactory marks of vaccination and that she has been vaccinated within the past two years.

(d) Madras Educational Rules, Article 114—

(1) Certificate of Qualification—A certificate of conduct, signed by an Inspector, or an Assistant Inspector, or the President of a Local Board, or the Chairman of a Municipal Council, or the Manager or Principal or Headmaster of a recognized College, or Secondary School. In the case of candidates for admission to Elementary Training Schools, a certificate signed by a Sub-Inspector shall be accepted.

N.B.—These officers should fully satisfy themselves regarding the candidate's conduct before granting the certificate.

(2) A certificate of address.

The necessary requirements shall be—

(a) For the secondary department, a certificate of having passed the Madras Form Examination, the Madras Higher Examination, the Upper Secondary Examination, the Higher Examination for Women or other corresponding test as a Secondary School Leaving Certificate.

(b) For the elementary department, a certificate of having passed the III Form in a Recognized Secondary School or success in gaining a high mark in an entrance examination, holding themselves in touch for a period of two years in a recognized institution or the Madras Presidency and to appear for such examinations as may be prescribed by the controlling authority.

6. Every student shall be in possession for the Secondary and Higher Elementary Grade teachers shall consist of two terms and in the case of Lower Elementary, four terms; but the period of training may be shortened or lengthened by the Director of Public Instruction in order to enable a student of any grade to undergo speed or an extended course of training.

7. Secondary and free students, on being admitted, shall enter into an agreement with the Superintendent, binding themselves to teach for a period of two years in a recognized institution or the Madras Presidency and to appear for such examinations as may be prescribed by the controlling authority.

8. Every student shall be in possession for the Secondary and Higher Elementary Grade teachers shall consist of two terms and in the case of Lower Elementary, four terms; but the period of training may be shortened or lengthened by the Director of Public Instruction in order to enable a student of any grade to undergo speed or an extended course of training.

9. A student may be dismissed by the controlling authority for criminal offence or serious misconduct, and, if so dismissed, she may be debarred from employment as a teacher. If she is a non-student, she shall also be required to refund the whole amount drawn by her from the Government, Local or Municipal Funds.

10. Applications by students should reach the undersigned before the 31st December 1912, and must be made on printed forms obtained from the Superintendent on application.

Presidency Training School for Mistressses,
Madras, 12th October 1912.

J. PATERSON,
Sd/- Superintendent.

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE TEACHERS' COLLEGE, SAIDAYE.— MARCH 1913.

Applications are invited from candidates who seek admission into the Teachers' College, Saidaye, for training in 1913.

1. *Form of stipend*.—The ordinary rate of Provincial stipend in the Secondary department is Rs. 18 per mensem.

2. *Special rates subject to the following maxima may also be sanctioned* :—

							Secondary department.
Provisional and Honorary	..	..	..	..	..	..	80
Superintendent ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Principal ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15

Candidates who have passed the Florida-Arts Examination will be treated along with the Matriculates and they will get a stipend of Rs. 22 per mensem.

3. With regard to the admission of students into the Teachers' College, the Director of Public Instruction has ordered that teachers employed in the Madrasah Centre and in the United districts, including Calicut, shall be trained in the Training College at Hajjehmud.

4. The Matriculation or the Upper Secondary Examination is the minimum general educational qualification required for admission into the Secondary department.

Persons holding such Secondary School Leaving Certificate, signed by the Secretary to the Board for the award of such certificate, as are accepted by the Principal, will also be admitted.

5. In addition to the Provincial stipend, the Principal will be proposed to admit candidates whose stipends are paid from Local, Municipal or Private funds, and also candidates as free students.

6. Applications should invariably be counter-signed by the manager of a recognized institution.

7. Students coming from outside the Madras Presidency should pay a term fee of Rs. 25.

8. Muslimes, Non-Muslimes and Indian Christians will not adversely be admitted into the Teachers' College except on recommendation of the Madras Presidency.

9. Every candidate should forward with his application copies of his completed general educational certificate, the originals will have to be produced when he is selected.

10. Every student shall be an probation for 40 working days.

11. Applications for admission should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th December 1912 and must be made in printed forms, for which application card be made to the principal.

Teachers' College, Saidaye,
15th October 1912.

H. S. DUSKAN,
Pr. Principal.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATION, ACCOUNTS BRANCH, PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

List of candidates who passed the Entrance Examination, Accounts Branch, Public Works Department, in accordance with Government of India Resolution, No. 171, A.E. dated 12th June 1906.

Name.	Age.	Occupation.	Address.	Date of Final results.
1. P. Subramanyam ..	24.	Student ..	..	..
2. N. Venkateswar ..	18	Assistant ..	..	..
3. P. Dhanasekaram ..	24	Assistant ..	..	..
4. S. Subramanyam ..	24	..	..	..
5. P. C. Subramanyam ..	20	..	..	..
6. N. Narayan ..	21	..	..	..
7. T. S. Srinivasan ..	22	..	..	..
8. N. Shankar ..	21	..	..	..
9. L. S. Subramanyam ..	20	..	..	..

College of Engineering, Madras,
10th October 1912.

M. BROWN,
Pr. Principal.

EXAMINATION FOR CERTIFICATE OF COMPETENCY AND SERVICE FOR BRUISE DELIVER.

Notice is hereby given that, under G.O. No. 1455 M., dated 21st August 1912, the next Examination for Certificate of Competency and Service for Engine Drivers qualifying candidates for employment under Government will be held at the Public Works Workshops near Feroz Wall, Madras, on the 21st and 22nd November 1912 commencing at 9 A.M.

3. Candidates who send in their applications made out in English in printed forms so that they may reach the Railway Engineer's office on or before the 15th November 1912, after which date no applications will be considered. Applications for admission to the Examination for Certificate of Competency must be drawn up in accordance with rule 5 of the Rules for grant of Certificate of Competency and Service for Engine Drivers published in Part I-A of the Part 21, Gazette of India, dated 19th October 1904, (pages 618 to 621), and must be supported by the recommendations referred to in rule 22, and those for admission to the Examination for Certificate of Service in accordance with rule 22.

5. The prescribed fee must be paid into a Government Treasury or, if at Madras, into the Bank of Madras on or before the 15th November next, and the receipt given by the Treasury Office or the Bank of Madras must be securely fastened to the application together with other documents.

6. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned post paid, registered and addressed as follows:—

[Application for admission to the Examination for English Drivers.]

The Secretary Engineer to Government of Madras and President, Board of Examiners,

Chennai, Madras.

Inconspicuously stamped covers will be accepted.

7. Candidates should fill in their applications legibly and write their names and address distinctly and in full and fill in the application form correctly to the best of their knowledge and belief. Any candidate who makes any false representation for the purpose of seeking admission to the examination will be summarily prosecuted. Applications defective in any particular will be returned.

8. For any information that may be required, candidates are referred to the rules printed in Part I-A of the *Act in Charge Notice*, dated 19th October 1910, pages 526 to 531.

9. Application forms and copies of the rules for the examination may be had on application to the undersigned.

J. M. LEWIS,

Office of the Secretary Engineer to Government,
Chennai, Madras, 12th October 1912.

As Secretary Engineer to Government
and President, Board of Examiners.

GOVERNMENT MUSEUM

The number of visitors to the Government Museum during the month of September 1912 was as follows:—

	Examinations made in										Total number of visitors	Visitors to the			Total number of visitors	Visitors to the			Total number of visitors
	English	Maths	Science	History	Geography	Physical Science	Chemistry	Botany	Zoology	Other		General	Special	Other		General	Special	Other	
British Empire and Colonial Museum	1,278	138	175	1,201	141	1	1	1	1	1	1,278	1,278	138	175	1,278	1,278	138	175	1,278
British Museum	1,278	138	175	1,201	141	1	1	1	1	1	1,278	1,278	138	175	1,278	1,278	138	175	1,278
British Museum	1,278	138	175	1,201	141	1	1	1	1	1	1,278	1,278	138	175	1,278	1,278	138	175	1,278
British Museum	1,278	138	175	1,201	141	1	1	1	1	1	1,278	1,278	138	175	1,278	1,278	138	175	1,278

Government Museum, Chennai, Madras,
24th October 1912.

H. STUART,

As Superintendent, Government Museum.

VACANCIES.

WANTED a qualified Panchangiyala Master of the Elementary Higher or Lower Grade for the post of Third Assistant Master in the Government Mahamandala Girls' School, Trichinopoly, on Rs. 15 per mensem plus expensive allowances.

Trichinopoly, 22nd September 1912.

V. C. KRISHNASWAMI,

Sub-Act. Insp. of Schools,
Acting in Trichinopoly Madras Dist. Insp.

ANNUATIONS are invited for the post of Second Assistant in the Government Girls' School, Kozhikode, on Rs. 25 per mensem.

Preference will be given to a female teacher who has passed the Higher Examination for Women, or has Matriculation Examination, or the present School Final Examination, with trained teachers' certificate. The age of the applicant should be below 35.

Applications should reach the undersigned before the 25th October 1912.

Trichinopoly, 25th September 1912.

V. C. KRISHNASWAMI,

Sub-Act. Insp. of Schools,
Acting in Trichinopoly Madras Dist. Insp.

WANTED for the post of Headmaster, Government Training School for Madras, Kanchipuram, Tamil Nadu, Anglo-Indian Women Teacher, P.A., P.T., salary Rs. 150-0-0. Apply in person to the Inspector of Girls' Schools, Central Circle, Old College, Kanchipuram.

Madras, 2nd October 1912.

O. M. LYNN,

Inspector of Girls' Schools, Central Circle.

Appointments are invited from teachers holding second teachers' certificates of the secondary grade (or acting appointments in the model schools attached to the Government Training Schools in the South Coast) on salaries of Rs. 18-0-0 to per annum. The application should contain the following particulars and must be sent through the parent employer:—

(1) Name in full; (2) Age; (3) General educational qualifications; (4) Professional qualifications; (5) Total service as a teacher; and (6) Last previous appointment.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, South Coast,
Tanjore, 15th October 1912.

H. A. HART,
As. Inspector of Schools, South Coast.

Appointments are invited from candidates duly qualified under the Examination rules and have passed the *Amara Tini* (Lower Grade) for a permanent post of an *Amaram* on Rs. 30 per annum. Note for those who are prepared to deposit a cash security of Rs. 500 and apply. Applicants should reach the undersigned not later than 31st October 1912.

Venueswari College, Madhav,
15th October 1912.

D. A. D. ANTHONY, M.A., B.A., LL.B.,
Principal.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

No. 42.] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 16, 1912. [Price, 4 annas.

FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, 1912.

It is hereby notified that the following candidates, who passed the Preliminary Examination of December 1906 and subsequent years, have passed the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in June and July 1912 and have qualified for complete certificates under Rule 156 of the Madras Educational Rules:—

No.	Name of candidate	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Grade of examination.
TRAINED CANDIDATES.				
SECONDARY GRADE.				
Senior Class.				
422	K. A. Vennarathu Aiyar.	Government Training School, Coimbat.	1909	First
423	K. R. Krishna Aiyar ..	Do. do ..	1909	Do.
424	W. M. Martin	Provincial Training School for Muscovite Madras.	December 1908 ..	Second
425	S. Rangaswami	Government Training School, Coimbatore.	Do. 1909 ..	Overseer
426	A. Subramanian	Do. do ..	Do. 1909 ..	Do.
427	S. Vennarathu Aiyar ..	Art Industrial Training School, Karaikal.	Do. 1909 ..	University.
428	M. Subramanian	Government Training School, Coimbat.	1909	Overseer.
429	R. T. Hanumanth Aiyar ..	Do. do ..	1909	Do.
430	V. P. Vasudevan Aiyar ..	Do. do ..	1909	Do.
431	M. K. Ramani Aiyar ..	Do. do ..	1909	Do.
ELEMENTARY GRADE.				
First Class.				
432	A. K. Subramanian Aiyar ..	Government Training School, Coimbat.	1909	First.
433	C. V. Ramani	Do. do ..	1909	Overseer.
434	C. P. Ramani Aiyar ..	Do. do ..	1909	Do.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Date of passing the Preliminary examination.	Grade of examination.
TRAINED CANDIDATES—cont.				
TEMPERARY GRADES—cont.				
SCHOOL CLERK.				
434	G. Kumbakuram	Government Training School, Vinnagottah.	1907 ..	Vinnagottah.
435	T. Ganesan Iyer	Ramiah Training School, Palamottah.	1906 ..	Bengaluru.
436	M. Kall Pilla	Do. do.	1909 ..	Do.
437	S. S. Selenani	St. John's Training School for Missionaries, Marath.	1906 ..	Do.
438	Thiruvannal	Government Training School for Missionaries, Combarasa.	1904 ..	Do.
439	Sister Ann Michael	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.
440	Sister Ann Katharine	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.
441	C. Kulu Nayer	Government Training School, Calcut.	1908 ..	Patigat.
442	K. Ramas Nayer	Do. do.	1908 ..	Do.
443	K. M. Rama Aiyar	Do. do.	1908 ..	Do.
444	K. S. Sridharaswami	Do. do.	1909 ..	Do.
445	T. Kamasappa	Government Training School, Chinnase.	December 1908 ..	Pangaur.
446	T. Sanyasa ..	Do. do.	Do. 1908 ..	Do.
447	S. Panachandran Rao	Government Training School, Chinnase.	Do. 1908 ..	Do.
448	Murugan Sengul	Presidency Training School for Missionaries, Madras.	1909 ..	Nidhanapalle.
449	K. Sura Rao	Government Training School, Seelary.	March 1908 ..	Nagankudlu.
450	H. Muthusami	Do. do.	December 1908 ..	Bahary.
451	A. Srinivas Das	Government Training School, Annamalai.	Do. 1910 ..	Do.
452	V. Thiruvankula Aiyangar.	Government Training School, Combarasa.	Do. 1907 ..	Chalcholan.
453	T. Ramappa Aiyar	Do. do.	Do. 1909 ..	Do.
454	V. Chinappa Pilla	Do. do.	May 1907 ..	Do.
455	K. Rangaswami Aiyar.	Do. do.	December 1905 ..	Do.
456	E. Palakkottu Aiyar	Do. do.	Do. 1905 ..	Do.
457	S. K. Venkataswami	Do. do.	Do. 1910 ..	Do.
458	S. K. Nandiyappa Pilla	Do. do.	Do. 1908 ..	Do.
459	S. Raghavadas Rao	Do. do.	Do. 1908 ..	Do.
460	E. Anandulu Madali	Do. do.	May 1907 ..	Do.
461	T. Surya Pilla	Do. do.	December 1908 ..	Do.
462	C. B. Venkatesanarasana	Do. do.	May 1907 ..	Do.
463	T. Subbaraya	Government Training School, Tinnervelly.	December 1908 ..	Tinnervelly.
464	S. Ananthakrishnan Aiyar.	Do. do.	Do. 1909 ..	Do.
465	V. Subbaraya Aiyar	Do. do.	Do. 1908 ..	Do.
466	N. Narayanaswami Nayudu	Do. do.	Do. 1908 ..	Do.
467	K. Sankarantha Aiyangar.	Do. do.	May 1907 ..	Do.
468	G. Ranga Aiyangar	Do. do.	December 1908 ..	Do.
469	T. Nagudu Chinnakrishnan	Government Training School, Tiruvallur.	Do. 1908 ..	Do.
470	J. Theagaraya	S. C. Training School, Tiruchirappalli.	Do. 1910 ..	Do.
471	Maria Alwin	Do. do.	Do. 1910 ..	Do.
472	S. Venkai Aiyangar	Government Training School, Tinnervelly.	Do. 1909 ..	Do.
473	K. L. Sankaran Aiyar	Do. do.	Do. 1909 ..	Do.
474	P. Agaya Nayar	Government Training School, Calcut.	1905 ..	Calcut.
475	P. K. Kondural Nayar	Do. do.	1909 ..	Do.
476	E. Jeyapriya	B.G.M. Training School, Madras.	1908 ..	Do.
477	P. M. Ramakrishnan Aiyar.	Government Training School, Calcut.	1908 ..	Do.
478	P. Ashwath Nayar	Do. do.	1908 ..	Do.
479	K. S. Krishna Aiyar	Do. do.	1908 ..	Do.
480	P. Madhava Nayar	Do. do.	1908 ..	Do.
481	T. Madhava Nayar	Do. do.	1907 ..	Do.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Grade of examination.
TRAINED CANDIDATES—cont.				
INTERMEDIATE GRADE—cont.				
Science Class—cont.				
482	P. Anandam Gopikrishnan ..	Government Training School, Calicut.	1909 ..	Dist.
483	C. Paulose ..	Do. do.	1909 ..	Do.
484	K. Raghunath Nayar ..	Do. do.	1909 ..	Do.
485	K. P. Gopalan Edathakkal ..	Do. do.	1910 ..	Do.
486	Joseph Padickal ..	S.S.M. Training School, Welmar.	1909 ..	Do.
487	K. Kanku Mada ..	Government Training School, Malappuram.	1908 ..	Do.
488	D. Vithala ..	A.M. Training School for Matrons, Madras.	December 1907 ..	Teaching only.
489	Deviya ..	H.C. Training School for Matrons, Trichinopoly.	Do. 1909 ..	Do.
490	Unakrishnan ..	Do. do.	Do. 1908 ..	Do.
491	Marthandam Nandakrishnan ..	Do. do.	Do. 1908 ..	Do.
492	Marthandam Venu ..	Do. do.	Do. 1908 ..	Do.
493	Madhava Nair ..	Do. do.	Do. 1908 ..	Do.
494	Marthandam Narayana ..	Do. do.	Do. 1908 ..	Do.
495	Marthandam Narayana ..	Do. do.	Do. 1908 ..	Do.
496	Marthandam Narayana ..	Do. do.	Do. 1908 ..	Do.
497	Marthandam Narayana ..	Do. do.	Do. 1908 ..	Do.
498	Marthandam Narayana ..	Do. do.	Do. 1908 ..	Do.
499	Marthandam Narayana ..	Do. do.	Do. 1908 ..	Do.
500	Marthandam Narayana ..	Do. do.	Do. 1908 ..	Do.

FAILURE LIST.

The following candidates failed in or were absent from the FINAL EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES held in July 1912.

2. They cannot appear for the examination again before the date mentioned against their names.

3. Requisites from candidates as to the cause of the failure will not be attended to.

Number.	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Date before which the candidate must appear for the final examination.	Grade of examination.
TRAINED CANDIDATES.					
SECONDARY GRADE.					
497	G. K. John ..	Trinidad College, Trinidad.	1909 ..	6th January 1913.	Paigbat.
498	D. R. John ..	Government Training School, Calicut.	Dec 1909 ..	15th do.	Combined.
499	G. A. Thakur ..	Art Industrial Training School, Baroda.	Dec 1910 ..	15th do.	Teaching.
ELEMENTARY GRADE.					
500	O. Raghunath ..	State Teacher Training School, Palamcottah.	1910 ..	Absent ..	Exposure.
501	S. R. Raghunath ..	Government Training School for Matrons, Calicut.	1910 ..	3rd July 1912 ..	Do.
502	C. Paulose ..	Government Training School, Calicut.	1909 ..	Absent ..	Paigbat.
503	K. R. Raghunath ..	Do.	1909 ..	6th January 1913.	Do.
504	T. V. Raghunath ..	Do.	1909 ..	Do.	Do.

Rank	Name of candidate.	Institution in which trained.	Month passing the Examinatory examination.	Date before which the certificate must appear for the final examination.	Order of assignment.
TRAINED CANDIDATES—cont.					
ELEMENTARY GRADE—cont.					
300	D. Vachan- nappa T. S.	Government Training School, Chittoor.	March 1907 ..	12th July 1912 ..	Penganga.
301	P. Ramaswami Rao	Do. do.	December 1909	Do. 1912 ..	Do.
302	P. Chennappa ..	Government Training School, Bellary.	March 1908 ..	March	Marappa- Bella.
303	S. Srinivasa ..	do	December 1908	22nd January 1912.	Bellary
304	S. Raghavanna Mudali.	Government Training School, Chittoor.	May 1907 ..	26th Do. 1912	Chittoor.
305	T. Narada Pillai	Do. do.	Do 1907 ..	26th July 1912 ..	Do.
306	G. Joseph Babu	Government Training School, Tenasserim.	December 1909	26th January 1912.	Tenasserim.
307	S. Srinivasappa Panna.	Do. do.	Do* 1907	Do. 1912.	Do.
308	A. Subbaraya Vaidya.	Do. do.	Do. 1908	26th July 1912 ..	Do.
309	A. S. Chellam Aiyar.	Do. do.	Do. 1908	26th January 1912.	Do.
310	P. T. Subbarajam Pillai.	Do. do.	Do. 1908	Do. 1912.	Do.
311	P. G. Subbaraya Aiyar.	Do. do.	Do. 1908	Do. 1912.	Do.
312	S. J. M. Michael Pillai.	Do. do.	Do. 1907	Do. 1912.	Do.
313	T. Ananthaswami- gan.	Do. do.	May 1907 ..	26th July 1912 ..	Do.
314	N. Thimmai Aiy- yengar.	Do. do.	December 1907	26th January 1912.	Do.
315	A. Narayana Aiy- yar.	Art Industrial Train- ing School, Saseetha.	Do. 1909	26th July 1912 ..	Do.
316	B. S. Sankara- Lingappa Aiyar.	A. H. Training School, Ponnai.	Do. 1909	Do. 1912 ..	Do.
317	M. Srinivasa.	B. C. Training School, Trichinopoly.	Do. 1908	26th January 1912	Do.
318	M. F. Fernandez	Do. do.	Do. 1908	Do. 1912	Do.
319	G. Ganesan.	Do. do.	Do. 1908	Do. 1912	Do.
320	S. S. Narayana Aiyar.	Government Training School, Tenasserim.	Do. 1909	Do. 1912.	Do.
321	A. S. Narayana Aiyar.	Do. do.	Do. 1909	26th July 1912 ..	Do.
322	K. Srinivasa Aiyengar.	Do. do.	Do. 1909	26th January 1912	Do.
323	A. Srinivasan	C. H. S. Training Insti- tute, Palamcott.	Do. 1909	Do. 1912.	Do.
324	T. Kalingam ..	Government Training School, Tenasserim.	Do. 1908	26th July 1912 ..	Do.
325	A. Anthon ..	A. M. Training School, Tenasserim.	Do. 1908	26th January 1912.	Do.
326	J. Hanumanth ..	Government Training School, Calcut.	1909 ..	26th Do. 1912.	Calcut.
327	M. K. Kalyan	Do. do.	December 1908	27th July 1912 ..	Do.
328	S. Srinivasan.	All India Training School for Hindoos, Pooné, Trichino- poly.	Do. 1909	26th Do. 1912 ..	Trichino- poly.
329	J. Periyasami...	Government Training School for Hindoos, Pooné.	Do. 1907	Do. 1912 ..	Do.
330	Ananthan ..	B. C. Training School for Hindoos, Trichinopoly.	Do. 1907	Do. 1912 ..	Do.
331	Vishwanathar...	Do. do.	Do. 1907	Do. 1912 ..	Do.
332	M. V. Vaidyan.	Do. do.	Do. 1907	Do. 1912 ..	Do.
333	M. V. Vaidyan.	Do. do.	Do. 1907	Do. 1912 ..	Do.
334	S. Srinivasan ..	All India Training School for Hindoos, Pooné.	Do. 1907	Do. 1912 ..	Do.

It is hereby notified that the following candidates, who passed the Preliminary Examination before December 1911, and subsequent years, have passed the Final Examination for Teachers' Certificates held in July 1912:—

No. of	Name of candidate	Institution in which trained.	Year of passing the Preliminary examination.	Centre of examination.
TRAINED CANDIDATES				
ELEMENTARY GRADE.				
SECOND CLASS.				
10	Antoniakowicz, ..	H.C. Training School for Maestros, Candidates.	1911	..
11	A. Erdosman Filial.	Germanian Training School, Vienna.	December 1901.	Vienna.

Office of the Insp. of European and Eng. Schools,
Mestre, 14th October 1915.

J. H. MURVILLE,
As Insp. of European and Training Schools.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 421

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 15, 1912

[Price 4 annas.]

Part III.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

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Revenue	1106	1106	1106
Revenue	1107	1107	1107
Revenue	1108	1108	1108
Revenue	1109	1109	1109
Revenue	1110	1110	1110
Revenue	1111	1111	1111
Revenue	1112	1112	1112
Revenue	1113	1113	1113
Revenue	1114	1114	1114
Revenue	1115	1115	1115
Revenue	1116	1116	1116
Revenue	1117	1117	1117
Revenue	1118	1118	1118
Revenue	1119	1119	1119
Revenue	1120	1120	1120
Revenue	1121	1121	1121
Revenue	1122	1122	1122
Revenue	1123	1123	1123
Revenue	1124	1124	1124
Revenue	1125	1125	1125
Revenue	1126	1126	1126
Revenue	1127	1127	1127
Revenue	1128	1128	1128
Revenue	1129	1129	1129
Revenue	1130	1130	1130
Revenue	1131	1131	1131
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Revenue	1144	1144	1144
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Revenue	1176	1176	1176
Revenue	1177	1177	1177
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Revenue	1179	1179	1179
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Revenue	1183	1183	1183
Revenue	1184	1184	1184
Revenue	1185	1185	1185
Revenue	1186	1186	1186
Revenue	1187	1187	1187
Revenue	1188	1188	1188
Revenue	1189	1189	1189
Revenue	1190	1190	1190
Revenue	1191	1191	1191
Revenue	1192	1192	1192
Revenue	1193	1193	1193
Revenue	1194	1194	1194
Revenue	1195	1195	1195
Revenue	1196	1196	1196
Revenue	1197	1197	1197
Revenue	1198	1198	1198
Revenue	1199	1199	1199
Revenue	1200	1200	1200

APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

GENERAL.

Leave.—Privileges leave on full salary has been granted under article 371 of the Civil Service Regulations to M.R.S. Sankaranarayanan Pillai, Assistant District Magistrate of Madras, for three months from 15th August 1912.

Madras, 15th October 1912.

Appointment.—M.R.S. Sankaranarayanan Pillai, Assistant District Magistrate, S.A., S.D., First Grade, Madras, is appointed to act as District Magistrate, Fourth Grade, and is posted to Pudukkottai.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
14th October 1912.

H. D. C. SMILLY,
Secretary.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

Leave.—Mr. H. H. A. Johnston, Assistant Director of Survey, No. IV Party, is granted privileges leave for one month, from 1st November 1912 under article 355 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Chennai, 15th October 1912.

Leave.—Under article 355 of the Civil Service Regulations (No. 15th), the Board of Revenue has granted M.R.S. T. Sankaranarayanan Pillai, Deputy District Collector, Madras, privileges leave for fifteen days with effect from 1st October 1912.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Chennai, 15th October 1912.

W. S. McFARLAND,
Secretary.

SALT, ASSAULT AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENTS.

Leave.—Under articles 355, 356 and 358 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.S. Kandaswami Venkatasubramanian, S.A., S.D., Third-grade Assistant, Inspector, is granted privileges leave for six months and three days (privileges leave for six months and three days and leave on medical certificate for three months and two days) with effect from 1st March 1912.

Three months leave under article 355, dated 15th April 1912, published on page 741, Part II of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 15th April 1912, granting him leave on medical certificate for four months.

Transfer.—M.R.B. Wolejohed Amasahin Mabe Mabe Mabe, Assistant Inspector, on leave from leave, is posted to the Mangrove Circle, via M.R.B. Pongmabe, Kappan Teller, Pongmabe Amas, Assistant Inspector, granted leave.

M.R.B. Pongmabe, Kappan Mabe, Assistant Inspector, on leave from leave, is posted to the Mangrove Circle, via M.R.B. Kowmabe, Dabulmabe, Assistant Inspector, granted leave. To join on the production of the medical certificate as to his fitness to return to duty, dated 1st March 1912.

Mr. David Clarence Elchardie, Assistant Inspector, is transferred from the Mangrove to the Mangrove Circle, via Mr. Eric John Asher, Assistant Inspector, granted leave. To join forthwith.

Chopra, 10th October 1912.

Transfer.—Mr. Alfred Hanchi Shilling, Assistant Inspector in charge, Mangrove Circle, on leave from leave, is posted to the Mangrove Circle, via Mr. David Clarence Elchardie, Assistant Inspector, transferred.

Board of Revenue (Revenue Section).

Chopra, 10th October 1912.

R. F. THOMAS,

As Secretary.

Leave.—Under article 540 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.B. Kowmabe Amasahin, Assistant Inspector, Mangrove Circle, is granted privilege leave for 25 days from 1st November 1912.

C. V. DALEMPLE RAY,

As Deputy Commissioner, Central Division.

10th October 1912.

CUSTOMS.

Leave.—Under article 540 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. John Clavock Upson, Assistant Inspector, Third Grade, Customs, is granted privilege leave for twenty days from or after the 25th November 1912.

A. S. A. WETMORE,

Collector of Customs.

Madras, 10th October 1912.

FOREST.

Extension of leave.—The fifteen days' privilege leave granted to Acting Ranger B. S. Sankaran Aray, Mangrove Circle, from 26 August 1912, is extended up to 1st September 1912, via Mr. C. V. DALEMPLE RAY, 10th September 1912.

10th September 1912.

Leave and appointment.—(1) Ranger Mr. Owen, in charge of Amasahin Range, Mangrove Circle, is granted privilege leave for two months and thirteen days with effect from date of relief.

(2) Assistant Commissioner Mr. Mabe will be in charge of Amasahin Range, via Mr. (3) on leave, 10th October 1912.

Appointment.—M.R.B. T. Pongmabe Amas, District, Commissioner's office, Mangrove Circle, will be considered to have been in charge of Amasahin Range, via Mr. (3) on leave, 10th October 1912.

A. W. LUSHINGTON,

Commissioner of Forests, Mangrove Circle.

10th October 1912.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Transfer.—The following transfers are effected:—

M.R.B. Pongmabe Amas, Subordinate Amas, Supervisor, Second Grade, from the VII to the IV Circle.

M.R.B. Pongmabe Amas, Subordinate Amas, Supervisor, First Grade, from the Mangrove Circle, II Circle, to the IV Circle.

Dated 10th, 10th October 1912.

Extension of leave.—Under articles 540, 541 and 542 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.B. Pongmabe Amas, Subordinate Amas, Supervisor, Second Grade, is granted, with effect from the 10th August 1912, leave on medical certificate for six months in extension of the medical leave for six months granted to him in the notification published in Part II of the Port St. George Gazette, dated 2nd July 1912.

H. F. CLERE,

As Chief Engineer, P. S. D. (General and Electrical).

Dated 10th, 10th October 1912.

In posting.—M.R.B. Pongmabe Amas, appointed Temporary Upper Subordinate on B. per annum and posted to the Circle in Civil Engineer's No. 1215-D, dated 10th October 1912, is posted to the Mangrove Circle.

The report issued to the Executive Engineer at Mangrove.

P. S. ALLEN,

Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Bellary, 10th October 1912.

Posting.—M.R.B. Pongmabe Amas, Subordinate Amas, Supervisor, Second Grade, transferred to the Circle in Civil Engineer's (Public Works Department) Mangrove Circle, No. 1215-D, dated 10th October 1912, is posted to the Mangrove Circle for the Mangrove Circle.

W. H. ELLIS, Esq.,

Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

Chennai, 10th October 1912.

Postscript.—The following postscript are colored in

7. L. Appa Rao, Temporary Upper Schoolmate on Rs. 3000, to the Tivildanpdy Sakshak Division.

Trishinopoly, 20 October 1912. S. S. HUSRAY.

Trichinopoly, 9th October 1912.

S. E. HUBBAY,
Superintendent Engineer, FI Dock

Learn.—Privileges laws for Spain. Copy is granted to U.S. by A. Aragonese, 17th Avenue, San Francisco, Second District, Tech. Extension Science division, with effect from the 24th October 1911, or date of said order under article 100, Gen. Service Regulations.

Medron, 2012 October 2012

G. W. WOOD,
Sponsoring Engineer, FIM Club

Summary

Deaths.—Lieutenant F. F. D. Canzani, 1882, on the expiry of his leave on the 20th November 1912, placed at the disposal of the President, District Board, Malabar, ...

Dr. William W. H. Dwyer, M.D., on call at Katsigri, is posted as Assistant to Surgeon, 1st Division, Superintendent, Leprosy Hospital, and Twelfth Instructor, Medical School, Nagasaki, Madras, via Civil Assistant Surgeon R. Gopalan Rao, I.M.S.

Madison, 21st October 1817

Appointment.—Civil Assistant Surgeon K. Vilmi, D. O., is relieved of Children duty. His place taken, Karnool, as civil as Assistant to District Medical and Sanitary Officer, Karnool, as a temporary measure and until further orders.

Medicine, 13th October 1992

Printing corrected.—The printing of Civil Amendment Oregon B. Verheerendach, &c., No. 100, to Health Officer, Naders, published on page 1167 of Part II of the *Post St. George Gazette*, 1912, is hereby corrected.

(b) *endless*.

C. A. F. HUMPHRIES, Captain, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant to the Surgeon-General
with the Government of India.

Madison, 14th District 1981

Figure 3

Leave.—Under article 243, Civil Service Regulations, K & S. Koduru Subbiah Sankaranarayanan, Asst. Armpal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Nandyal, is granted privilege leave for one month from 21st September 1937.

Manus. Arch. October 1817.

D W G. COWIE,
Inspector-General of Police

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS

Silver lining

It is hereby notified that the name of the following person has been added to the roll of the non-affiliated members of Municipal Councils and District and Judicial Boards and certain other offices entered to vote in Group (1) of the election of a member of the Maine Legislative Council under Article III:

No.	Name.	Father's name.	Qualification.
1	B. N. Venkateswara Sastry.	B. Subhadra Sastri.	Member of District Board in 1911.

Group 2: Collector's Office, Chatterbox,
10th October 2012.

N. MACMURRAY.

It is hereby notified that the names of HERR DANA, RAY, Pontalis of Chiriqui and Yandé, Krombhaar, New State of Venezuela have been entered in the electoral roll of non-citizen members of Municipal Councils and District and Town Boards and certain other offices referred to in Group (1) of the election of a member of the National Legislative Council under Schedule III; and that the name of TROPEAU, VANDER, Pontalis New Pontalis, Michoud of Kourou, has been entered in the electoral roll of Venezuelans referred to in Group (1) of the election of a member of the National Legislative Council under Schedule IV.

2. The names of Pilly Bongi Naidu of Thanthayyapattam (No. 88) and Madhava Venkataraya Naidu of Edichuram (No. 89) have been restored from the obliterated red water Salsabala list.

Benjam Collector's Office, Chaturpur,
10th October 1822.

M. MACHOWSKI, *Editor*

Electoral roll for the election of an Additional Member of the Madras Legislative Council

It is hereby notified that the following amounts will be allocated from Schedule III of the attached "bill relating to the Greater District on the eastern area village officers who are to be treated as 'officers' under U.O. No. 120, Legislative, dated 23rd December 1948.

Postal number or postal call	Social number on the district roll	Name of elector.
244	11	Changam Sathakamaya
287	19	Changam Sathakamaya
346	70	Kala, Prithvi
346	82	Palakka Varkkappada

General Collector's Office,
Rik District 3712.

The following names will be included in the district roll of the Kivra district, of Group No. II
under Provincial Schedule III—

Name.	Electoral name.	Address.	Qualification.
Thiruvannam Kanyappa	Malikappan	Kodiyappan, Nannadi	Headmaster of the Srinivasa Temple

Kistna Collector's Office, Mannapet, 7th October 1911.

M. L. TRAUFWOOD,
As. Culture

In the draft electoral bill under Subchapter V to the Legislature for the nomination and election of additional members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Port St. George, published on pages 267 and 328 of the *Port St. George Gazette* (Kathmandu), dated 23rd September 1915, and in the *Regional District Gazette* Supplement, dated 21st September and 26th September 1915, off the following:

Following:—					
100	23	Asymmetrical Quadrilateral	...	Further ...	...
100	24	T. L. S. M. ...	...	Directed ...	...

Revised Collector's Office,
11th October 1917

A. B. LOFTUS-TOTENILLAN,
As. Collector

The following modifications will be made in the customs rolls, *Madras Legislative Council*, published in the *Fort St. George Gazette Extraordinary*, dated 21st September 1912, and the *Madras District Gazette Supplement*, dated 23rd and 25th September 1912:—

由陈树德、王君心学、唐建武等编著

[illegible]

Fourth Area Collector's Office, Goshute,
1946 October 1912

M. AZIZ UD DIN SAHNI,

Notice is hereby given that the annual cattle fair at Kollegal, in the village of Subramanya of the Upplimangudi taluk, South Canara district, will be held as usual from 23rd November 1912 and will last till the 26th December 1912.

Cheng Pooah, 28th September 1912.

P. KOOSUJAYAN SASTRI,
Revenue District Officer, Puttur.

ADMISSIONS TO PROVINCIAL FOREST SERVICE

Applications are invited from candidates for admission to the Provincial Forest Service. Incoming candidates should be above 18 and under 22 years of age. They should send their applications, copies of testimonials, etc., to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Land Revenue, Sec 2, Sec 2, Sec 2 not later than October 15th, 1912. Successful candidates will undergo a course of practical training for a year under a District Forest Officer. During that period they will be paid a stipend of Rs. 40 with a food travelling allowance of Rs. 25 per mensem. At the practical training is satisfactorily gone through, they will be sent to November 1913, to below 1914 for a two years course of instruction in Forestry and while there will receive a stipend not exceeding Rs. 100 per mensem. On obtaining the necessary certificate from the Forest Institute, Coimbatore, after satisfactory completion of the course, they will be on probation for two years as Junior Assistant Conservator on a salary of Rs. 150 and on confirmation will be paid Rs. 550 rising by several increments of Rs. 25 to Rs. 450.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue and Forests),
Chennai, 28th September 1912.

W. G. McFARLAND,
Secretary.

CURRENCY NOTE.

The following Currency note of the Madras Circle is stated to have been destroyed and payment of its value has been claimed by the person whose name is placed against the number. Any other person claiming a right to it is wanted to communicate at once with the undersigned:—

Note serially destroyed.

Register number.	Number of the note.	Value.	Name of claimant.
W. 418 (1911-1912)	TS. 24. 31880	Rs. 100	C. Sathyanarayanaiah, son of Paul Chingay Sathyanarayanaiah, 215, Venkateswara Street, Madras.

Office of the Commissioner of Paper Currency,
Fort St. George, 24th October 1912.

P. V. KUSHNATH,
Asst. Commissioner,
in charge of Paper Currency Dept.

ADDRESS ON COMMUNICATIONS

Owing to the transfer of the Headquarters of the office of the Executive Engineer, Tank Extension Revenue Division, 211 Circle, from Bellary to Anantapur, all communications, etc., intended to reach that officer on or after the 1st of October 1912 should be addressed to Anantapur.

21st September 1912.

P. C. L. CLETT,
Executive Engineer, Tank Extension Revenue Div.

The office of the Inspector of Fisheries, Madras Presidency, has been removed from Chennai and is now located in the "New House" No. 2-3, Harris Road, Poonamallee, Madras.

All communications intended for the undersigned should be forwarded directed to the above address.

Madras, 26th October 1912.

H. F. WALTERS,
Inspector of Fisheries, Madras Presidency.

TREASURE TROVE.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1912 that the undermentioned treasure was found on 28th May 1912, while Gunda Sathyanarayanaiah was digging earth in an old abandoned village site bearing survey field No. 1332 of Villavada, Kallar taluk, Nilgiris district, and belonging to Upplimangudi Subramanya Sastri.

Gold jewellery weighing about 7½ tola (1 tola = 180 grains), valued at Rs. 135.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Nilgiris on 18th December 1912, in view to the claim being enquired into and determined according to law.

Nilgiris Collector's Office,
16th June 1912.

S. RAMACHANDRA SAO,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1912, that the undermentioned articles were found by one Ganapathi Ayyar of Ananthan village, Mannargudi taluk, while digging treasure in his pits dug out in S. No. 104 C of the said village:—

Description of the articles				Weight in maunds	Approximate value
					Rs. A. P.
1.	Ranberdanam	..	..	30	45 0 0
2.	Pinkochanthan	..	..	27	15 0 0
3.	Somachanthan	..	..	150	75 0 0
4.	Do. " "	..	..	60	30 0 0
5.	Annam	..	..	105	50 0 0
6.	Two bell stones	..	..	72	5 0 0
7.	Kolabammar (journal)	..	..	..	7 0 0
Total ..				254	8 0

3. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof, are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore, in the office on Saturday the 3rd November 1912, in view to the claim being enquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
19th June 1912.

R. B. WOOD,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1912, that the undermentioned treasure consisting of 12 "Panas" gold coins and a piece of gold was found by Kankani and Ayya of Ananthan village in the Raniyapur division of the Salem taluk on 10th April 1912 in a survey field 42 of the village, while excavating and for building purposes:—

12 "Panas" gold coins
One piece of gold (Salem, No. 34-d-6) } weighing 16½ virgatis

4. All persons claiming this treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by an authorized agent before the Collector of Salem, at his office, on 27th November 1912, in view to the claim being enquired into and determined according to law.

Salem Collector's Office,
2nd July 1912.

J. P. REDFORD,
Collector.

Notice is hereby given, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure-Trove Act VI of 1912, that treasure consisting of the said registered articles found at No. 34-11-6 was found on 10th March 1912 in the field of one Chinnarasu Tanna in Chinnas Kavaligolam village, Sankaranakottai taluk, Tanjore district, Madras Presidency:—

Number	Description of the articles	Weight in maunds	Approximate value	Date on which found.	Persons by whom found.
1	Gold coins .. Number 6	31 12 0	Rs. A. P. 31 12 0	10th March 1912.	(1) Vannan Tanna, (2) Mar- tappa Tanna, (3) Pul- lappa Tanna and (4) Pannan Tanna.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent duly authorized before the Collector of Tanjore at his office at Kankinichan on 10th November 1912, in view to the claim being enquired into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
6th July 1912.

W. FRANCIS,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1912, that the undermentioned treasure was found on 10th January 1912 by S. No. 351 (part land of Sri Vasanthaperumal) of Sathanur village, Kumbakonam, by one Gunda Pillai of Marimanchi:—

Description of articles.				Weight in maunds	Approximate value
Copies.					Rs. A. P.
1.	Nataraja with journal	..	..	122	75 0 0
2.	Annam (2)	..	..	63½	31 5 0
3.	Prathosin Nayanar	..	..	124	6 12 0
4.	Broken pieces of a pipe (2)	..	..	7	0 0 0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tangore at his office on the 2nd December 1912, in view to the matter being acquired into and determined according to law.

Tangore Collector's Office,
6th July 1912.

B. B. WOOD,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5, clause (b) of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878, that on or about the 21st March 1911, treasure consisting of four silver vessels of about Rs. 15 was found by Madhala Appalaraswamy and Kannei Seshagayya, while they were demolishing the old walls of the house of Vaidya Srinivasa of Dulla, a village in the Rayachoti taluk of the Coimbatore district, Madras Presidency. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear at person or by an authorized agent before the Collector, Coimbatore district, in his office at Coimbatore on the 1st January 1913 at 12 a.m. with a view to the matter being acquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Coimbatore Collector's Office, Coimbatore,
21st July 1912.

E. S. ELWIN,
Collector.

Under section 5 of Indian Act VI of 1878, the Indian Treasure Trove Act, it is hereby notified that on or about the 1st June 1912, the undermentioned treasure consisting of jewels, valued at Rs. 15 was found by Mollayan Chetti, son of Rajaghi Chetti of Kallarupatti, a hamlet of Pudukkottai, Pudukkottai taluk, Madras district, in a grove of land S. No. 69-A of the same village, belonging to Kallarupatti Chetti, while digging out the root of a terminated tree.—

Description of treasure.

1 gold necklace and 3 gold ear ornaments, Rs. 15.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Madras on 6th January 1913 at Madras in view to the matter being acquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Treasure Trove Act.

Madras Collector's Office,
18th August 1912.

W. A. DOUGLASS,
Ap. Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 7 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act (VI of 1878), that on the 20th day of June 1912, treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles valued at about Rs. 150-4-0 was found hidden in the house belonging to one Panamangudi Pillai in the village of Solavadi in the Wandur taluk, North Arcot District.—

Description of property.

Description of property.	Value.	
	Rs.	A. P.
Gold coins of the size of shilly words (piled in Tappi shewara silver)	120	0
enclosed in a metal	30	0

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of North Arcot at his office on the 15th day of February 1913 in view to the matter being acquired into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

North Arcot Collector's Office, Vellore,
6th September 1912.

S. R. MARICORAN,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, that on the 6th June 1912, Sengamudi, a young girl of about 15, and two other boys of the village of Appalarambalam 2nd sett in the Tiruchirappalli taluk, found out the undermentioned treasure while digging a pit in survey No. 5-C of the village named as Vayalambalam (pennambalam tank).—

Weight.	Approximate value.	
	Rs.	A. P.
54 small gold coins	22	0
34 silver coins	22	0

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tangore at his office on the 6th January 1913 in view to the matter being acquired into and determined according to law.

Tangore Collector's Office,
16th September 1912.

B. B. WOOD,
Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of Act VI of 1873, that the undermentioned treasure was found out on or about the 5th March 1912 from S. No. 185 W, patta day land, belonging to one Ponnappa Thamm of Panchanatholam Melamuri of the Tiruchirappalli taluk:—

Description (Panna)	Weight in ozs.	Approximate value.
1. Sri Kanne Nalla Virudham	155	Rs. A. P.
2. Lakshman Nalla Virudham	111	27 8 0
3. Sri Nalla Virudham	769	55 0 0
4. Sri Kanne Nalla Virudham	414	35 4 8
5. Sri Nalla Virudham	18	20 12 0
6. Chakram	125	8 4 0
7. One bar	33	1 4 0
8. Two arrows	2 1/2	0 13 8
9. Two pieces of a bar	2 1/2	1 20 0

5. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Tanjore at his office on the 8th February 1912, in view of the matter being required into and determined according to law.

Tanjore Collector's Office,
10th September 1912.

R. B. WOOD,
Collector.

Under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1873, it is hereby notified that the information of all recovered, that about the month of May 1912 the treasure mentioned below was found by Nelsamben Chaji of Karshikar dewan, Sharavari amma, Porur taluk, Madhav district, while piling down the old walls of a house in survey No. 1,77 of Sharavari amma and dewan:—

Classification of property.	Estimated value.
1. Gold ring weighing about 25 grammes	Rs. A. P.
2. Plain gold ring weighing about 10 grammes	2
3. Circular gold piece of gold weighing about 50 grammes	3
4. Solid piece of gold weighing about 15 grammes	3
5. Small gold piece weighing about 3 grammes	4
6. Two bangles	2
7. Treasures silver double pallas	85
8. Treasures silver shikhar	8
9. Coin equal in size to the above shikhar	3
10. Silver leaf weighing about 5 grammes	1
11. White stone	1
12. Empty box containing the above articles	1

All persons claiming the treasure or any portion thereof are directed to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Madhav at Calicut on the 15th February 1912 at 11 a.m. and establish their claims.

Madhav Collector's Office, Calicut,
17th September 1912.

C. A. INNES,
Ap. Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1873, that on 5th July 1912 treasure consisting of a bar of gold, a gold ring and about 6 Indian coins, weighing nearly six ounces and valued at about Rs. 25-10-0, was found by one Subramaniam, son of Koyel Barai, in S. No. 48-15 of Koyel Barai village, Mangalore taluk, South Canara district, in the Madras Presidency, belonging to one Suba Kachala.

5. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Canara at his office at Mangalore on Monday, the 1st March 1913, in view of the matter being required into and determined according to law.

* Subsequently set into two pieces.

South Canara Collector's Office,
Camp Mangalore, 30th September 1912.

A. FORBESHIMAN,
Ap. Collector.

Under section 5 (c) of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, 1873, it is hereby notified that eight gold coins and two gold sticks, having a total weight of 9-84 toles or 100 grammes and valued approximately at Rs. 240-4-5, were found on or about the 6th March 1912 whilst ground was being dug in sub-soilment No. 512 of Erumad dewan, Gubbior taluk, in the district of the Nilgiris in the Madras Presidency.

5. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear in person or by an authorized agent before the Collector of the Nilgiris in his office at Ootacamund on the 2nd day of March 1913 at 12 noon when the matter will be required into and determined under the provisions of the Act.

Nilgiris Collector's Office, Ootacamund,
21st September 1912.

M. YOUNG,
Collector.

SANITARY COMMITMENT

Statement showing Plague Suspect and Deaths in each district of the Madras Presidency from August 1893 to 19th October 1913

Line	Description	First period through 12/31/14 (M)		Second period 12/31/14 to 12/31/15 (M)		Third period 12/31/15 to 12/31/16 (M)		Fourth period 12/31/16 to 12/31/17 (M)		Fifth period 12/31/17 to 12/31/18 (M)		Sixth period 12/31/18 to 12/31/19 (M)		Seventh period 12/31/19 to 12/31/20 (M)		Eighth period 12/31/20 to 12/31/21 (M)		Ninth period 12/31/21 to 12/31/22 (M)		Tenth period 12/31/22 to 12/31/23 (M)		Eleventh period 12/31/23 to 12/31/24 (M)		Twelfth period 12/31/24 to 12/31/25 (M)		Thirteenth period 12/31/25 to 12/31/26 (M)		Fourteenth period 12/31/26 to 12/31/27 (M)		Fifteenth period 12/31/27 to 12/31/28 (M)		Grand Total			
		Revenue	Expenses	Revenue	Expenses	Revenue	Expenses	Revenue	Expenses	Revenue	Expenses	Revenue	Expenses	Revenue	Expenses	Revenue	Expenses	Revenue	Expenses	Revenue	Expenses	Revenue	Expenses	Revenue	Expenses	Revenue	Expenses	Revenue	Expenses	Revenue	Expenses	Revenue	Expenses		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35
1	Corporate	100	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
2	Policy	100	50	100	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
4	Customer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	Investment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
6	By March	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	Customer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	Investment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	By March	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	Customer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
13	Investment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	By March	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	Customer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	Investment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	By March	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	Customer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	Investment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	By March	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	Customer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	Investment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	By March	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	Customer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	Investment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
30	By March	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
31	Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
32	Customer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
33	Investment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
34	By March	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
35	Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
36	Customer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
37	Investment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
38	By March	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
39	Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
40	Customer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
41	Investment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
42	By March	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
43	Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
44	Customer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
45	Investment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
46	By March	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
47	Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
48	Customer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
49	Investment	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
50	By March	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
51	Insurance	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
52	Customer	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0														

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS.
IN DISTRESS.

Notice is hereby given that orders have been made by the Court adjudging the persons, hereunder named insolvent and vesting the estates and assets of the said insolvents in Mr. J. B. S. Rameswari, the Official Assignee of this Court, and all persons indebted to the said insolvents, or who have any of their estates or effects, are hereby required forthwith to pay or deliver the same to the said Official Assignee.

Number of petition.	Date of presentation.	Name, address and locality of insolvent.	Age of insolvent.	Date of public examination of the insolvent.
121 of 1912	22d Aug. 1912.	T. Kandaswami, carpenter, residing at No. 10, New Street, Chingleput, Madras.	32d Aug. 1912.	1st November 1912.
122 of 1912	22d Aug. 1912.	K. Sankar Reddy, residing at No. 10, New Street, Chingleput, Madras.	32d Aug. 1912.	1st November 1912.
123 of 1912	22d Aug. 1912.	J. A. Sankar, Proprietor of the Central Warehouse, Madras, residing at No. 10, New Street, Chingleput, Madras.	32d Aug. 1912.	1st November 1912.
124 of 1912	22d Aug. 1912.	Mad. Chokk. Sankar Reddy, residing at No. 10, New Street, Chingleput, Madras.	32d Aug. 1912.	1st November 1912.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
25th October 1912.

J. B. RAMESWARI,
Official Assignee.

INSOLVENCY PROCEEDINGS.

No. 20 of 1912 (In General Entry No. 280 of 1900) IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, MADRAS.

M. Sankar Reddy, Petitioner, vs. V. Sankar Reddy, Defendant, residing at
Madras, Chingleput, Madras.

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared insolvent and that the petition is posted on 10th November 1912 for hearing.

District Judge's Court, Madras,
25th October 1912.

J. B. RAMESWARI,
Official Assignee.

No. 2 of 1912 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, MADRAS.

Kandaswami Sankar Reddy, Petitioner, vs. Sankar Reddy, Defendant, residing at
Madras, Chingleput, Madras.

Notice is hereby given that the above named petitioner has applied to be adjudged as insolvent and that the petition is posted on 10th November 1912.

District Judge's Court, Madras,
25th October 1912.

J. B. RAMESWARI,
Official Assignee.

No. 30 of 1912 (No. 4 of 1912 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, MADRAS.)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, MADRAS.

A. Sankar Reddy, Petitioner, vs. The Standard Oil Company of New York, Defendant, residing at
Madras, Chingleput, Madras.

Notice is hereby given that, under section 18 (7) of Act III of 1907, A. Sankar Reddy, son of V. Sankar Reddy, residing at Chingleput, Madras, has been adjudged as insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 25th October 1912, and that the creditors are called upon to prove their debts and to submit to the Court the documentary evidence they rely on in support of their respective claims on or before the 25th November 1912.

Official Receiver's Court, Chingleput,
25th October 1912.

M. A. RANGACHARIAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 11 of 1912 (No. 2 of 1912 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, MADRAS.)
IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, MADRAS.

T. E. Krishnamachari, Petitioner, vs. E. Apparao, Defendant, residing at
Madras, Chingleput, Madras.

Notice is hereby given that, under section 18 (7) of Act III of 1907, T. E. Krishnamachari, son of T. E. Krishnamachari, residing at Chingleput, Madras, has been adjudged as insolvent by an order of this Court, dated 25th October 1912, and that the creditors are called upon to prove their debts and to submit to the Court the documentary evidence they rely on in support of their respective claims on or before the 25th November 1912.

Official Receiver's Court, Chingleput,
25th October 1912.

M. A. RANGACHARIAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 19 of 1912 in the COURT of the DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, COIMBATORE.

Narasim Nalaka, son of Venkateswara Nalaka, residing in Aravam-
palam village, Coimbatore taluk Petitioner.
Venkateswara Chetti and others Opponents.

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has applied to be declared insolvent and that the petition is posted to 26th November 1912 for hearing.

District Magistrate's Court, Coimbatore,
25th October 1912.

T. R. KUPPUSAMI AYYANGAR,
District Magist.

No. 20 of 1912 in the COURT of the DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, COIMBATORE.

Jayya Chetti, son of Kanyappa Chetti, residing in Pallapalayam in
Coimbatore municipality Petitioner.
Appanna Nylai and others Opponents.

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has applied to be declared insolvent and that the petition is posted to 26th November 1912 for hearing.

District Magistrate's Court, Coimbatore,
25th October 1912.

T. R. KUPPUSAMI AYYANGAR,
District Magist.

No. 21 of 1912 in the COURT of the DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, COIMBATORE.

Theasa Kaban, son of Chigi Kanan, residing in Karamangalpetam,
Coimbatore taluk Petitioner.
Ramaswami Chettiar and others Opponents.

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has applied to be declared insolvent and that the petition is posted to 26th November 1912 for hearing.

District Magistrate's Court, Coimbatore,
25th October 1912.

T. R. KUPPUSAMI AYYANGAR,
District Magist.

No. 22 of 1912 in the COURT of the DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, COIMBATORE.

Ramappa Chetti, son of Ramasami Chetti, residing now in Chitral Tal,
Coimbatore Petitioner.
Schemmarai Chetti and others Opponents.

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has applied to be declared insolvent and that the petition is posted to 26th November 1912 for hearing.

District Magistrate's Court, Coimbatore,
25th October 1912.

T. R. KUPPUSAMI AYYANGAR,
District Magist.

No. 23 of 1912 in the COURT of the DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, COIMBATORE.

G. R. Venkateswami, son of Ramaswami, residing in Mettupalayam,
Aravanki taluk Petitioner.
T. T. Kanyappa Chetti, etc. Opponents.

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has applied to be declared insolvent and that the petition is posted to 26th November 1912 for hearing.

District Magistrate's Court, Coimbatore,
25th October 1912.

T. R. KUPPUSAMI AYYANGAR,
District Magist.

No. 24 of 1912 in the COURT of the DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, COIMBATORE.

Kethi Ganesha, wife Kanyappa Ganesha, son of Marudamuthi Ganesha,
residing in Mettupalayam, Aravanki taluk Petitioner.
Venkateswami Chetti and others Opponents.

Notice is hereby given that the petitioner has applied to be declared insolvent and that the petition is posted to 26th November 1912 for hearing.

District Magistrate's Court, Coimbatore,
25th October 1912.

T. R. KUPPUSAMI AYYANGAR,
District Magist.

No. 25 of 1912 in the COURT of the DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, COIMBATORE.

Vijayamuthi Chetti, son of Sanyappa Chetti, residing in Marudamuthi,
Palani taluk Petitioner.

Notice under clause (2) of section 12 of Act III of 1905 is hereby given that the abovesaid petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted to 26th day of October 1912. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same, may appear before this Court as first in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Magistrate's Court, Madurai,
25th October 1912.

T. R. KRISHNAN MANNIYAR,
Dy. District Magist.

No. 5 of 1912 in the Court of the Temporary Magistrate JUDGE, GUNTUR.

Poonara Ramakrishna Petitioner.
 Talarathi Sanyas and others Opponents.

Notice is hereby given, under section 16, clause 7 of the Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner had been adjudged as insolvent by an order of this Court dated the 31st day of October 1911, and the further hearing of the matter is adjourned to 25th October 1912. The creditors should prove their claims on or before that date.

Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court, Guntur, T. VARADARAJULU NATUDU,
 15th October 1912. Subordinate Judge.

No. 15 of 1912 in the Court of the District Court, GUNTUR.

Suggala Ramakrishna, Kamath and trader of Pilepore, Tanali
 Petitioner.
 Suggala Ramayya and thirty-one others Opponents.

Notice is hereby given that Suggala Ramakrishna, the petitioner named above, has applied to this Court for being adjudged insolvent and that the petition made period to 24th November 1912 for hearing.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said petition may do so either in person or by pleader on the said date.

District Court, Guntur, S. C. FERNANDES,
 13th October 1912. District Judge.

No. 6 of 1912 in the Court of the District Magistrate, KANAKOLU.

Venkatiah Pabbu Petitioner (Self-declared).
 Vitha Kanthi and six others Respondents (Opponents).

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court and the creditors are required to prove their debts on or before 15th October 1912.

District Magistrate's Court, Kanakolu, K. L. VENKATA RAO,
 7th October 1912. Dy. District Magistrate.

No. 4 of 1912 in the Court of the District Magistrate, KANAKOLU.

In the matter of *Ramiah Nalidu*.

Ramiah Nalidu Petitioner.
 L. V. M. M. Nalidu, Nalidu and nine others Opponents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 5 of section 15 of Act III of 1907, that Ramiah Nalidu, son of Guruswami Nalidu, residing in Aravindam village, Andapali taluk, Tenkasi District, has applied to this Court for being declared as insolvent and that his application is period for hearing to the 6th day of November 1912.

Any creditor wishing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

Dated the 4th day of October 1912. K. KAILASH AITAR,
 District Magistrate.

No. 2 of 1912 in the Court of the District Magistrate, KANAKOLU.

Cumbari Venkata Pabbayya Petitioner.
 Goutha Chenna Pabbayya and twenty-five others Opponents.

Notice is hereby given under clause (5) of section 15 of Act III of 1907 that Cumbari Venkata Pabbayya residing at Lakshmapuram, Nandikotkur taluk, has applied to this Court for being declared insolvent and that any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear in person or by pleader before this Court on 11th November 1912.

District Magistrate's Court, Kanakolu, B. VENKATESWARA RAO,
 12th October 1912. District Magistrate.

No. 18 of 1912 in the Court of the District Magistrate, MADURAI.

Aiya Nalidu, son of Sankaralinga Nalidu, at Madurapettai, Madurai Petitioner.
 Kallura Sankaralinga, son of Kalluram Aiyar, 24th Market Street,
 Madurai, and six others Opponents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause (5), section 15 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared as insolvent and that the petition made period to 25th November 1912.

District Magistrate's Court, Madurai, V. KALYANARAMA AITAR,
 11th October 1912. District Magistrate.

NO. 8 OF 1912 IN THE CASE OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF KIRTA, MANDALPATTAN.

Bari Pithagora	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	Perilimnet, Cnidarians
Tenulapala Koren, pa, etc	1.0	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.5	0.4	

Notice is hereby given, under clause 3 of section 12 of Act 218 of 1907, that the abovesigned petitioner, Wm. Partridge of Birmingham, husband of Margaret, has applied for being declared an insolvent and that his examination is fixed for hearing on 15th November 1915.

Any member wishing to suggest the same way *sign out* before this Chair either in person or by plebiscite all to a *no* on the next date.

District Court, Krasnodar, Vladyslavsk, 27th October 1912.

F. A. COLEMAN,
Ap. District Judge.

No. 4 of 1817 in the Office of the District Magistrate, KANAKAL.

Edna Kennedy, wife of Koyya Kameswari of Telapatti, Kumbakonam	..	..	..	..	..	Printers.
T. A. K. Subramaniam Chettiar and sons, aram	..	..	..	..	..	Creditors.

Serious under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1937, is hereby given, that the aforementioned petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent, and that his application is posted to the 7th day of November 1937 for hearing.

Any customer wishing to appear the same may appear in person or by a pleader as the said date.

District Munsiff's Court, Kanyakumbh,
7th October 1912.

B. SUBBAYYA RASTOGI,
District Muzoff.

No. 1 of 1902 (in General Ser. No. 302 of 1914) in the Court of the
Imperial House, Nankai.

Parasites/Endoparasites	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	Prevalence (Dobler).
Medical Services and others	1.0	1.0	1.0	-	Credibility.

Under section 16(1) of the Provincial Insolvency Act 1907, it is hereby notified that **Panchoo Kumbhakarpu**, son of **Panpu**, residing in **Agartala**, **Manipur** lately, petitioner in the abovesaid insolvency petition, was by this Court adjudged an insolvent on the 54th day of **September 1913**. Creditors are required to prove their debts on or before 1st November before this Court in Form No. 3 of the **Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules**.

Division Manager's Court, San Jose,
16th October 1988.

G. S. KRISHNAMACHARIAR,
As. Dir. Genl.

No. 1 of 1912 is von Christ et vs. Theodor Jung, Bern.

C. Ramamani Naidu	..	..	..	..	..	Pattabiraman,
K. Srinivas Chari and Associates	..	..	..	..	..	Bombay.

Notes: a) hereby given, under clause 1 of section 21 of Act III of 1937, that G. Venkateswara Narada, son of Chakrabarti Venkateswara Narada, residing at Shantipur, Belur Town, has applied to this Court for leave to bring before an arbitrator and that any condition wishing to appoint the same may appear in person or by pleader before this Court on the 21st November 1937 and state his objections, if any.

Dearest Court, Salem,
10th October 1912.

H. O. D. HARDING,
Editorial Editor

No. 15 of 2012 in the Office of the Deputy Mayor, Bangalore.

Notes under section 26, clause (7) of Provincial Highway Act III of 1957 is hereby given that Krishnakumar Pillai, son of Renukamm Pillai, residing in Dattavaramangudi, Thiruvananthapuram, is authorized to represent by the Government on the 26th of August 1957 and further proceedings in the matter will be taken before the Civil Service in Thiruvananthapuram.

District Marriage Court, Prunagean,
10 October 1922.

T. JIVANI BAO,
District Engineer

No. 1 of 1992 de nos Condições de nos Direitos Minors. São Paulo:

Notes under section 18, above (T) of Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907 is hereby given that Lakshminarayana Aiyangar, son of Gopala Aiyangar, residing at South Chittard street, Tirunagari, Tanjavur district, is adjudicated on Insolvency by this Court on 10th day of August 1912 and further proceedings in the matter will be taken before the Official Receiver at Tiruchirappalli.

District Master's Court, Newry, 10th October 1812.

E. JEVANI BAO,
General Manager

No. 1 of 1915 as per Copy of the District Memoirs, Bangalore.

Notes.—Under section 26, clause 2, of Probated Insolvency Act III of 1902, it is hereby given that Benjamin and Aronson, son of Grigori Altsinger, residing at South Chalmers Street, Birmingham, Trinidad, is adjudged to be insolvent by this Court on 25th day of August 1922 and further proceedings in the matter will be taken before the Official Receiver at Georgetown.

District Magistrate's Court, Solihull, Birmingham,
7th October 1932.

T. JYVÄSKI MAU,
District Manager

No. 7 of 1912 in the COURT of the DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, TRINCOMALEE.

Notas, under section 14, clause 1, of Panchayat Ordinance Act III of 1907, is hereby given that T. S. GANESAN Aiyar, son of Subbaraya Aiyar, residing at Talagudy, Trincomalee taluk, is nominated as respondent in this Court on 27th day of September 1912 and further proceedings in the matter will be taken before the District Magistrate at Trincomalee.

District Magistrate's Court, Trincomalee,
7th October 1912.

T. JIVANT RAU,
District Magistrate.

No. 7 of 1912 in the COURT of the DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, TRINCOMALEE.

Kannan Subbaray and Kannan Subbaray Petitioner (Defendant).
Siddakulu Subbarayudu and some others Counter-petitioner
(Complainant).

Notas is hereby given, under clause 2, section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioners have applied in this Court for being declared insolvent, that the petition stands posted to the 1st day of November 1912 and that any further writing to oppose the same may appear in person or by a pleader before this Court on the day of hearing.

District Magistrate's Court, Trincomalee,
12th October 1912.

R. KARASCHIAN,
District Magistrate.

Nos. 12 and 14 of 1912 in the COURT of the DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, TRINCOMALEE.

In the matter of M. F. R. M. F. N. Arasachalan Chettiar.

Vandanasulu Balakrishna and two others Petitioner in I.P.
No. 12.

Muthu Pillayarasu and three others Petitioner in I.P.
No. 14.

M. F. R. M. F. N. Arasachalan Chettiar Respondent (Defendant).

Notas is hereby given, under clause (vi) of section 14 of Act III of 1907, that M. F. R. M. F. N. Arasachalan Chettiar, son of Mayappa Chettiar, residing at Kordasaru, Mannar taluk, Trincomalee District, has applied to this Court for being declared insolvent, and that his application is posted for hearing to the 4th day of October 1912, from which date an order is made.

Dated this 7th day of October 1912.

D. G. WALLER,
District Judge.

No. 20 of 1912 in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, TRINCOMALEE.

In the matter of (1) Unayapachchan Pillai and (2) Kannapachchan Pillai.

Thangarasu Aiyar Petitioner (Complainant).
Unayapachchan Pillai and another Respondent (Defendant).

Notas is hereby given, under clause (1) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Thangarasu Aiyar, son of Subbarayaswami Aiyar, residing at Theroth Street, Tuddukudi, Kankesanthurai, Trincomalee taluk, the petitioner above named, has applied to this Court for appointing (1) Unayapachchan Pillai, son of Sivasubramanyam Pillai, and (2) Kannapachchan Pillai, son of S. (1) both residing at Mancheruvil village, Aradimamalai taluk, the respondents above named, arbitrators and that his application is posted for hearing to the 12th day of November 1912.

Any further writing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by valid on the said date.

Dated this 7th day of October 1912.

D. G. WALLER,
District Judge.

No. 24 of 1912 in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, TRINCOMALEE.

In the matter of Sengapa Naidu.

Sengapa Naidu Petitioner.
Sengapa Naidu and three others Defendants.

Notas is hereby given under clause 2 of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that Sengapa Naidu, son of Sivasubramanyam Naidu, residing at Luan, Mannar taluk, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to the 26th day of November 1912.

Any further writing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by valid on the said date.

Dated this 10th day of October 1912.

D. G. WALLER,
District Judge.

No. 25 of 1912 in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, TRINCOMALEE.

In the matter of C. S. Narayana Aiyar.

C. S. Narayana Aiyar Petitioner.
Subbarayaswami Pillai and four others Defendants.

Notas is hereby given, under clause (1) of section 12 of Act III of 1907, that C. S. Narayana Aiyar, son of Arasachalan Aiyar, residing at Mannar taluk, Trincomalee District, has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his application is posted for hearing to the 26th day of November 1912.

Any further writing to oppose the said application may appear before this Court either in person or by valid on the said date.

Dated this 10th day of October 1912.

D. G. WALLER,
District Judge.

No. 4 of 1910 in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, TRICHINOPOLY.

Mattaya Chetti	.. .. .	Petitioner.
Kapaya Desamudai Chetti and thirty-one others	.. .. .	Defendants.

Notice is hereby given that the order of adjournment issued by this Court on 26th April 1911 in the above petition, has been annulled under writing 42 (7), Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, as the petitioner has proved that the claims of his creditors have been satisfied in full.

District Munsif's Court, Trichinopoly,
26th October 1912

P. M. ANANTHANARAYANA AYYAR,
District Munsif.

No. 2 of 1910 in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, TRICHINOPOLY.

Kottai Namasami Madali, son of Maragappa Madali, and Maragappa Madali, son of Palanisappa Madali, both residing at Kottibaidyali, Kappan division	Judgment-debtors (Petitioners).
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Notice, under section 16 (2) of the Act III of 1907, is hereby given that the aforementioned judgment-debtors are adjudged insolvent by an order of this Court on the 29th day of September 1912.

The creditors of the aforementioned insolvents should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered letter an affidavit in Form No. 8 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1904.

District Munsif's Court, Trichinopoly,
15th October 1912

R. KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR,
District Munsif.

No. 14 of 1912 in the COURT of the SUBORDINATE JUDGE, TRICHINOPOLY.

Marudamuthu Pillai, son of Yendutubalan Pillai, Kodaikaveri	.. .. .	Petitioner.
S. T. A. R. M. Sankaran Chettiar and others	.. .. .	Counter-petitioners.

Whereas the aforementioned petitioner has applied to the Sub-Court of Trichinopoly to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 2nd November 1912.

Office of the Official Receiver,
Trichinopoly, 11th October 1912.

C. KUMARACHAKRAVARTHI AYYANGAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 15 of 1912 in the COURT of the SUBORDINATE JUDGE, TRICHINOPOLY.

Rajappa alias Karappa Sakai Chelappan Kadava, son of Sellamudai Chelappan Kadava, Chappalai village, Trichinopoly taluk	.. .. .	Petitioner.
Karudammal Aiyar and others	.. .. .	Counter-petitioners.

Whereas the aforementioned petitioner has applied to the Sub-Court of Trichinopoly to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 26th October 1912.

Office of the Official Receiver,
Trichinopoly, 11th October 1912.

C. KUMARACHAKRAVARTHI AYYANGAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 16 of 1912 in the COURT of the SUBORDINATE JUDGE, TRICHINOPOLY.

Sellappa Sundara, son of Karappa Sundara, Sanganu Nalaku Patti, Nandakudi taluk	.. .. .	Petitioner.
Annamalai Chettiar and others	.. .. .	Counter-petitioners.

Whereas the aforementioned petitioner has applied to the Sub-Court of Trichinopoly to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 26th October 1912.

Office of the Official Receiver,
Trichinopoly, 11th October 1912.

C. KUMARACHAKRAVARTHI AYYANGAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 18 of 1912 in the COURT of the SUBORDINATE JUDGE, TRICHINOPOLY.

M. Krishnamayya Nayudu, son of Madhu Banga Nayudu, Mattalam street, Fort, Trichinopoly	.. .. .	Petitioner.
Madhu Venkata Sankaran Chettiar	.. .. .	Counter-petitioner.

Whereas the aforementioned petitioner has applied to the Sub-Court of Trichinopoly to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 2nd November 1912.

Office of the Official Receiver, Trichinopoly,
11th October 1912.

C. KUMARACHAKRAVARTHI AYYANGAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 21 of 1912 in the COURT of the DISTRICT JUDGE, TRICHINOPOLY.

Notice is hereby given, under clause (1) of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Maru Pothu, son of Sankaravend Pothu, residing at Chinnu Karamala Street, Trichinopoly Fort, was adjudged an insolvent by this Court on the 9th October 1912.

District Munsif's Court, Trichinopoly,
11th October 1912.

V. S. KRISHNA AYYAR,
District Munsif.

CITATION

Order Section 85 of Act F of 1911.

CIVIL MISCELLANEOUS PETITION No. 587 of 1912 (Citation), DECISION No. 92 of 1912
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF NORTH ANZO.

I hereby call upon all persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the late Leikimang-mal who died on the 50th day of November 1911 at Obitara, having had his final place of residence at Obitara within the jurisdiction of this Court, to come and see the proceedings before this Court prior to the grant of Letters of Administration to Augustine Madala, son of Leikimang-mal, residing at Kweretere, Yellu Island.

The 15th day of October 1912 has been fixed for the hearing of this matter.
Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 3rd day of October 1912

District Court, North Anzo, Obitara,
2nd October 1912.

L. O. MOORE,
District Judge.

SUMMONS FOR SETTLEMENT OF ISSUES.

Sections 85 and 86 of the Code of Civil Procedure

O. 10048, Suit No. 44 of 1907 in the District Court of Obitara

Plaintiffs.

Medarua Preyngat of Leikimang-mal's estate in the beach, Aileppay mar, in Aileppay Preyngat, residing in Thandil-mal's estate in Obitara mar, Obitara Preyngat, and another.

Defendants.

1. Medarua Preyngat of the above and Leikimang-mal's estate residing in Thandil-mal's estate, in Obitara mar, Obitara Preyngat.

2. Medarua Preyngat of the above and Leikimang-mal's estate residing in Thandil-mal's estate, in Obitara mar, Obitara Preyngat.

3. Medarua Preyngat of the above and Leikimang-mal's estate residing in Thandil-mal's estate, in Obitara mar, Obitara Preyngat.

4. Medarua Preyngat of the above and Leikimang-mal's estate residing in Thandil-mal's estate, in Obitara mar, Obitara Preyngat.

5. Medarua Preyngat of the above and Leikimang-mal's estate residing in Thandil-mal's estate, in Obitara mar, Obitara Preyngat.

6. Medarua Preyngat of the above and Leikimang-mal's estate residing in Thandil-mal's estate, in Obitara mar, Obitara Preyngat.

7. Medarua Preyngat of the above and Leikimang-mal's estate residing in Thandil-mal's estate, in Obitara mar, Obitara Preyngat.

8. Medarua Preyngat of the above and Leikimang-mal's estate residing in Thandil-mal's estate, in Obitara mar, Obitara Preyngat.

To

Two Defendants are summoned.

Whereas the said plaintiffs have instituted a suit against you and others for partition of the estate of the late Leikimang-mal who died on the 50th day of November 1911 at Obitara, having had his final place of residence at Obitara within the jurisdiction of this Court, and you are summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a duly authorized Pleader of the Court duly constituted, and able to answer all material questions relating to the suit, or who shall be accompanied by some other person able to answer the questions on the 20th day of October 1912/21st day of November 1912 at 10 o'clock in the forenoon to answer the above-mentioned plaintiffs and you are hereby required to do so, that in default of your appearance on the day before-mentioned, the issues will be settled in your absence, and you will bring with you, or send by your Pleader, with the plaintiffs' cause to inspect, and any document on which you intend to rely in support of your defence.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Court this 3rd day of October 1912 5th day of November 1912.

Ap. District Judge, Obitara

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATIONS.

TREASURY BALANCES.

Amounts held in cash in the Civil Treasury of the Government of India and at credit of Government in the Presidency Banks and their Branches on the last day of September—

						Rs.
1910	..	..	..	..	..	18,65,78,000
1911	..	..	..	..	..	17,75,55,000
1912	..	..	..	..	..	20,65,15,000

J. F. GRAHAM,
Off. Assistant Secretary

Bombay, 15th October 1912

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE YEAR
ENDING 31st OCTOBER 1942

Dispositions	No.	A-R	Amount	No.	A-R
Capital gain net	75,959,000	0	Government Securities	1,247,320	0
Dividend income	7,146,000	0	Other authorized investments	270	0
Private Deposits of			Income in Government and other		
Federal Reserve	30,123,000	0		3,800,000	10
Private Deposits of	27,748,304	0	Assets held solely on Government and		
Banks	20,242,000	0	authorized investments	1,246,312	0
Federal Reserve	8,000,000	0	Assets owned and controlled	11,240,000	0
Banks	12,242,000	0	Government and other banks	16,700,100	0
Capital Deposits of Fed	8,000,000	0	Banks	21,800,000	0
Banks	12,242,000	0	Federal Reserve	4,940,000	0
Trust Funds, etc.	36,340,000	0	Deposits	20,000,000	0
			Banks		
				7,000,000	10
			Cash and Currency National Bank and		
			Savings	2,100,000	0
Total	6,112,240,000	0	Total	6,112,240,000	0

* See also, *111-6954* concerning re: *Id.* 11-14-2007-6-6.

J. SUTHERLAND,
Asst. Chief Foreman

(By Order of the Directors.)

W. B. HUNTER,
Secretary and Treasurer

State for Technical Assistance with child.

Working Capital = Current Assets - Current Liabilities = ₹ 1,00,000 - ₹ 50,000 = ₹ 50,000

Black of Nidrae, Nidrae, 1000 October 1915

PUBLIC WORKS NOTIFICATIONS

UNCLASSIFIED//SI//NF

Kaiser is hereby given that a sum of Rs 3 due to one A. Tiernada, late John, owner to Extra Eastern division, is outstanding in the accounts of this division and that, if the claim by the same is not perfected within three months, the amount will be assigned to Government.

Received: 5th October 2008

L. H. CRITCH

Executive Engineer, Flying Machine Works

It is hereby notified that a sum of Rs. 3-4-8 is due to one E. Pathman, late tapper (name in Estate Eastern division, being his wages from 24th to 31st of January 1912. This amount will be credited to Government if not claimed within three months from the date of notification.

Enschede, 20 October 2010

L. H. RYBA

Executive Engineer, Madras Eastern Ry.

MARINE NOTIFICATIONS

1407 of *Trinella* which passed through the FARMAN CANNERY during the month of September 1910

No. of vessels	Eg.	Tons.	No. of vessels.	Eg.	Tons.																																																																																																
10	Panama	6,781		Kish																																																																																																	
10	Batavia	" "		Rango	10																																																																																																
8	Singap.	1,364		Canton																																																																																																	
2	Volcania	59																																																																																																			
	Progreso	" "	10		Total																																																																																																
<hr/>																																																																																																					
At/cont.	Tons in fact ..	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
	No. of vessels.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100

Passion Fruit Office,
San Francisco 1945

F. H. COOK, JR.
Pres. Editor

Franchise Post Office, Madison,
Wis. October 28/12.

(1) *Amesbury* 1994:3.

W. H. HUGHLETON, Commander, R.E.M.
Off. President, Past and

Use of Secret in the Mappin Buletin, with their Director, etc., on the 13th October 1915, as reported by Commanders or Agents at this office.

Ship's name	Tonnage	Commander	Destination	Wrecked at	Agents
6.8 "Korrigan"	1300	C. A. Woodard	Baltimore ..	1918 Oct.	Shaw
8.8 "Clay" Har nel"	1300	C. J. Higgins	Calcutta ..	1905 ..	Shaw, Gordon, Warden & Co.
8.8 "Tahiti"	1075	J. J. Jagers ..	Do ..	1918 ..	Shaw, Gordon, Warden & Co.
6.5 "Good Hope"	1201	J. Harding	Do ..	" "	Shaw, B. L. E. & Co.
8.5 "Foul Mar"	1300	G. Mathews	Arab Sea ..	1924 Oct.	London Limited
8.8 "Quaker"	1205	J. Patrick	Calcutta ..	1916 ..	Shaw, Wilson & Co.
6.8 "Ganges"	1151	Do ..	Yapt ..	1919 ..	Shaw, B. L. E. & Co. Limited.

Report of Tassilo arrived at and departed from the Post at Madrid from the 24th to the 27th October 1942.

4. 1997年12月1日。

[illegible]

DETAILED MAP

Date added	Yacht's name	Tonnage	Year	Commanded by	Walloer bound
LYON					
1891	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	3000	1891	J. F. Evans	Colombia and Great
1892	"S. S. 'Columbia'"	2000	1892	W. E. Taylor	Colombia.
1893	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1893	J. G. Waddington	Boston and Great
1894	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1894	W. E. Taylor	
1895	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1895	W. E. Taylor	Singapore, Penang, Swatow and other
1896	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1896	W. E. Taylor	Great
1897	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1897	W. E. Taylor	Manila, London and Antwerp
1898	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1898	W. E. Taylor	Manila, London and Antwerp
1899	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1899	W. E. Taylor	Manila, London and Antwerp
1900	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1900	W. E. Taylor	Manila, London and Antwerp
1901	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1901	W. E. Taylor	Manila, London and Antwerp
1902	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1902	W. E. Taylor	Manila, London and Antwerp
1903	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1903	W. E. Taylor	Manila, London and Antwerp
1904	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1904	W. E. Taylor	Manila, London and Antwerp
1905	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1905	W. E. Taylor	Manila, London and Antwerp
1906	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1906	W. E. Taylor	Manila, London and Antwerp
1907	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1907	W. E. Taylor	Manila, London and Antwerp
1908	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1908	W. E. Taylor	Manila, London and Antwerp
1909	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1909	W. E. Taylor	Manila, London and Antwerp
1910	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1910	W. E. Taylor	Manila, London and Antwerp
1911	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1911	W. E. Taylor	Manila, London and Antwerp
1912	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1912	W. E. Taylor	Manila, London and Antwerp
1913	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1913	W. E. Taylor	Manila, London and Antwerp
1914	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1914	W. E. Taylor	Manila, London and Antwerp
1915	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1915	W. E. Taylor	Manila, London and Antwerp
1916	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1916	W. E. Taylor	Manila, London and Antwerp
1917	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1917	W. E. Taylor	Manila, London and Antwerp
1918	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1918	W. E. Taylor	Manila, London and Antwerp
1919	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1919	W. E. Taylor	Manila, London and Antwerp
1920	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1920	W. E. Taylor	Manila, London and Antwerp
1921	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1921	W. E. Taylor	Manila, London and Antwerp
1922	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1922	W. E. Taylor	Manila, London and Antwerp
1923	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1923	W. E. Taylor	Manila, London and Antwerp
1924	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1924	W. E. Taylor	Manila, London and Antwerp
1925	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1925	W. E. Taylor	Manila, London and Antwerp
1926	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1926	W. E. Taylor	Manila, London and Antwerp
1927	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1927	W. E. Taylor	Manila, London and Antwerp
1928	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1928	W. E. Taylor	Manila, London and Antwerp
1929	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1929	W. E. Taylor	Manila, London and Antwerp
1930	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1930	W. E. Taylor	Manila, London and Antwerp
1931	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1931	W. E. Taylor	Manila, London and Antwerp
1932	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1932	W. E. Taylor	Manila, London and Antwerp
1933	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1933	W. E. Taylor	Manila, London and Antwerp
1934	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1934	W. E. Taylor	Manila, London and Antwerp
1935	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1935	W. E. Taylor	Manila, London and Antwerp
1936	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1936	W. E. Taylor	Manila, London and Antwerp
1937	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1937	W. E. Taylor	Manila, London and Antwerp
1938	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1938	W. E. Taylor	Manila, London and Antwerp
1939	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1939	W. E. Taylor	Manila, London and Antwerp
1940	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1940	W. E. Taylor	Manila, London and Antwerp
1941	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1941	W. E. Taylor	Manila, London and Antwerp
1942	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1942	W. E. Taylor	Manila, London and Antwerp
1943	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1943	W. E. Taylor	Manila, London and Antwerp
1944	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1944	W. E. Taylor	Manila, London and Antwerp
1945	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1945	W. E. Taylor	Manila, London and Antwerp
1946	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1946	W. E. Taylor	Manila, London and Antwerp
1947	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1947	W. E. Taylor	Manila, London and Antwerp
1948	"S. S. 'Thetis'"	1800	1948	W. E. Taylor	Manila, London and Antwerp
1949	"S				

From Office, Redwood,
17th Oct. 1912.

H. B. BROWN,
As Deputy Commissioner of the Port

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS

MATERIALS

72-6000-1-1000-1

Regulations governing the import, transport, and export of opium and intermediate drugs made from opium shall then those said, in making, in transit through British territory from one port to another or from one place to another in a British Settlement in the Presidency of Madras provided under to another of a Native State or of a Prince's Settlement in Government Notification No. 416, dated 22nd October 1906 Rule XVII of the opium rules published in Government Notification No. 416, dated 22nd October 1906

NOTE.—The transport from one part of Ceylon territory to another and one part of Transvaal territory to another across the Schoenar-Cochin and Transvaal-Cochin Railway lines will not be treated as transport through British territory. Transport through Railway stations compounds will, however, come within the scope of the rules.

RULES.

1. The transport from foreign territory through British territory of intoxicating drugs prepared from opium and used for smoking is absolutely prohibited.
2. No opium or intoxicating drugs made from opium other than those used for smoking, shall be transported through British territory except under, and in accordance with, a permit issued in accord with the following rules.
3. Except in the case of private mail, no person duly licensed to vend in British or French territory or in a Native State, or permit shall enter the transport of more than one tin of opium, or intoxicating drugs made from opium other than those used for smoking.
4. The permits required under these regulations shall be in printed forms and on duplicate. Each permit must bear a consecutive number and must be sealed with the private seal of the officer issuing the permit in addition to his official seal.
5. The period of currency of a permit must be regulated according to the distance the drug is transported, one day being allowed for every 10 miles by sea or 15 miles by rail in addition to one day for despatch and one day for delivery in the case of consignments sent by rail.
6. Every consignment transported through British territory under these regulations shall be accompanied by its permit, which must show the name of the transporter, the quantity of opium or intoxicating drugs carried by it, the mode of transport, the period of currency and the officer before whom it should be taken for verification.
7. Where Customs stations are established between British territory and any Foreign Possession or Native State, the rules in force in a permit must always include at least one such Customs station, the officer in charge of which, when the consignment passes through, will note on the reverse of the permit the conditions of the package and seals.
8. Whenever a permit is issued, the duplicate thereof, which should bear the signature of the same officer as has been placed on the original permit and on the consignment itself, be forwarded by the officer issuing the permit to the officer appointed to verify the consignment.
9. Every package to be transported through British territory under these regulations shall be sealed and the seal and shall be in the same as those required on the permit (see Rule 4).
10. Permits for transport under these rules shall not be re-issued unless they are issued by officers specially appointed in that behalf by name or designation by the Chief Customs officer of the territory in which the officers are to exercise their functions.
11. Every consignment will be verified on arrival at its destination by an officer appointed for the purpose by the Chief Customs officer of the territory in which the consignment is transported.
12. Every officer appointed or authorized to issue permits under rule 10 must have been informed of the name and designation of all officers authorized under rule 11 to verify consignments.
13. The names or designations of all officers appointed to issue permits and to verify consignments will be communicated to the Deputy Commissioners of the Salt, Akkott and Customs department where the Native State or French Possession adjoins.
14. The officer issuing permits under rule 10 must furnish the Inspector of the Salt, Akkott and Customs department through whose route the consignments are to be transported with a monthly list of permits issued in a form showing the names of the transporters, the numbers of the permits, the dates on which they were issued, the route by which the consignments were required to be transported and the quantity carried by the permits.
15. On the arrival of the consignment at its destination it shall be verified by the officer appointed for the purpose under rule 11. He will ascertain the route and weight each package before opening it. He will then open each package and carefully himself that the contents agree both as to measure of the original, and the duplicate permit, will return the original permit to the transporter and will forward the duplicate to the Inspector of the Salt, Akkott and Customs department of the route across which the consignment has been transported for transmission to the officer who issued it.
16. Any Land Revenue officer not inferior in grade to a Revenue Inspector, any Salt, Akkott and Customs officer not inferior in rank to a Sub-Inspector, or any Police officer not inferior in grade to a Sub-Inspector may issue any consignment in transit through British territory and when he does so shall note on the reverse of the permit the conditions of the package and seals.
17. Any person found transporting opium or intoxicating drugs in violation of these regulations will be dealt with as offenders with women 9 of the Opium Act.
18. No person who is found to have committed any breach of these regulations shall be allowed to transport drugs through British territory under a permit issued in this behalf, and the name of any person detained in the commission of any such breach shall forthwith be communicated by the officer detecting the offence to the Deputy Commissioner of the Salt, Akkott and Customs department through his system of returning drugs at the same way as for the intention of the offender's name and all persons authorized to grant permits. If any such person be subsequently found transporting opium or intoxicating drugs under a permit, such consignment shall be liable to confiscation.

Board of Revenue (Seymour Revenue),
Colombo, 15th October 1922.

K. F. THIRIAS,
As. Secretary.

JAMMAN REGISTRATIONS.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1895, it is notified hereby that an enquiry into the jamman title to S. No. 361 of Iruppal doam No. 147 of Karambrazed taluk, which was treated as unregistered and unassessed at the time of settlement, but the whole of which is now found to be occupied, will be held by the Talukdary Divisional Officer in order that the name of the jaman may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the Divisional Officer under section 3 of the aforesaid Act on or before 4th January 1913 to have the names registered as such.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
2nd October 1912.

C. A. JENSEN,
Jy. Collector.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1895, it is notified hereby that an enquiry into the jamman title to S. No. 225 of Iruppal doam No. 117 of Karambrazed taluk, which was treated as unregistered and unassessed at the time of settlement, but the whole of which is now found to be occupied, will be held by the Talukdary Divisional Officer in order that the name of the jaman may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the Divisional Officer in person or by duly authorized agent under section 3 of the aforesaid Act on or before 25th January 1913 to have the names registered as such.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
2nd October 1912.

C. A. JENSEN,
Jy. Collector.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1895, it is notified hereby that an enquiry into the jamman title to S. No. 307-3 of Iruppal doam No. 147 of Karambrazed taluk, which was treated as unregistered and unassessed at the time of settlement, but the whole of which is now found to be occupied, will be held by the Talukdary Divisional Officer in order that the name of the jaman may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the Divisional Officer in person or by duly authorized agent under section 3 of the aforesaid Act on or before 4th February 1913 to have the names registered as such.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
10th October 1912.

C. A. JENSEN,
Jy. Collector.

Under section 4 of the Malabar Land Registration Act, 1895, it is notified hereby that an enquiry into the jamman title to S. No. 265-1 of Iruppal doam No. 147 of Karambrazed taluk, which was treated as unregistered and unassessed at the time of settlement, but the whole of which is now found to be occupied, will be held by the Talukdary Divisional Officer in order that the name of the jaman may be registered.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to apply to the Divisional Officer in person or by duly authorized agent under section 3 of the aforesaid Act on or before 4th February 1913 to have the names registered as such.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
10th October 1912.

C. A. JENSEN,
Jy. Collector.

Notice is hereby given that an enquiry under section 3 of Malabar Act III of 1899 (The Malabar Land Registration Act) will be held by the Divisional Officer, Malappuram, on 2nd February 1913 on Malappuram in respect of the jamman title of S. No. 80-4 of Manappuram doam, Walakkulam taluk, which was treated as unregistered at the time of settlement and also concerned with a double crop wet land.

All persons claiming to be proprietors or joint proprietors of the land are required hereby to appear in person or by duly authorized agent and register their claims on the date and at the place mentioned above.

Malabar Collector's Office, Calicut,
7th October 1912.

C. A. JENSEN,
Jy. Collector.

MILITARY NOTIFICATIONS.

REPORT OF DESERTION.

Report of a deserter or absconder without leave from the 2nd Battalion, Royal North Lancashire Regiment of Infantry, dated at Poona, the 11th day of October 1912.

Member, rank and name, 8149, Private Sulayy James Teymoull, age, 25 years, height, 5 feet 4½ inches; colour of complexion, medium; hair, brown; eyes, hazel; trade, Footman's domestic; date of enlistment, 1st August 1912; place of enlistment, London; parish and county in which born, Lambeth, Surrey; date of desertion or absconder, 2-30 a.m., 10th October 1912; place of desertion or absconder, Poona; marks, surface left right forearm, near back right hand, two scars left forearm, lower back left wrist, lower hand and foot; above back left hand, near left ring finger and front left leg, near back right shoulder and left side neck; under five years' service.

J. H. ANSFLEY, Lieut.-Col.,
Commanding 2nd Battalion, Royal North Lancashire Regiment.

CLAIMANTS WHO HAVE ATTAINED THEIR MAJORITY.

It is hereby notified that claims from the undersigned individuals in accord of the testimony due to them should be submitted to the Deputy Controller of Military Accounts, Beltsville, through the Post-Office of the station at which each claimant may be residing. —

Staff Officer of the Regiment at which each trainee was at discharge.	On discharge.
Notes of the position of Non-Commissioned Officers and Subalterns named.	
Reynolds, John, Sergeant, Infantry Victoria Company	[Charles Brooks (discharge).
Reynolds, John, Sergeant, European Artillery Victoria Com- pany.	[Thomas Reynolds (son).
Clarkson, Samuel, Cavalry Ordnance Ammunition	[Charles Straden (son).
Carroll, J., Sergeant, 2nd European Light Infantry	[Charles Reynolds (son).
Coxon, J., Sub-Com- mander, Ordnance Department.	[Ada Clarkson (daughter).
Cryer, Sergeant	[Elizabeth Carroll (daughter).
Davies, J., Quartermaster, 4th Battalion, Madras Artillery	[Joseph Carroll (son).
Davies, J., Quartermaster, 2nd Battalion, Madras Artillery	[Agnes Carroll (daughter).
Edwards, J., Corporal, 2nd Madras European Regiment	[John Coxon (son).
Fryer, J., Corporal, 1st Madras Fusiliers.	[George Wellington Cowley (son).
Graham, R., Sergeant, 3rd Madras European Regiment	[James Dwyer (son).
Hawkins, Richard, Private, European Infantry Victoria Com- pany.	[Annals (sister Emma Dwyer (daughter).
Hawley, W., Sub-Com- mander, Ordnance Department	[John Fyfe (son).
Hawley, James, Quartermaster, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	[James Fyfe (son).
Hawley, F., Hospital Sergeant	[William Fyfe (son).
Kirkland, J. T., Bombardier, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	[Joseph Fyfe (son).
Kirkland, W. S., Captain, 3rd Battalion, Madras Artillery.	[Margaret Graham (daughter).
McDonald, D., 2nd Corporal, Sappers and Miners	[Edward Graham (son).
McLennan, Michael, Staff Sergeant, 6th Company, 4th Battalion Artillery.	[James, Michael Foster Horne (son).
McLennan, J., Foreman, Cavalry Ordnance Ammunition Corps	[George Horne (son).
Minister, J., Private, 2nd Madras European Regiment	[Charles Horne (son).
Nicholson, T., Bombing Squad	[George Henry Horne (son).
Paton, R., Corporal, 2nd European Light Infantry	[Edward Huxley (son).
Reidy, E., Sub-Com- mander	[Frank Huxley (son).
Smith, Michael, Color Sergeant, 1st Madras Fusiliers	[Mary Kathleen (daughter).
South, B., Sergeant, 2nd Battalion, Artillery	[Andrew James Keweler (son).
Stanger, J., Sergeant, 2nd Brigade, Royal Artillery	[James McDonald (son).
Wallace, J., Quartermaster, 4th Battalion, Artillery	[Andrew McNeill (son).
Watson, R., Quartermaster, Madras Artillery	
	[Agnes Maude McNeill (daughter).
	[Mary Elizabeth McNeill (daughter).
	[Frank McNeill (daughter).
	[Patrick John McNeill (son).
	[James Marry (son).
	[Arthur McNeill (daughter).
	[Catherine Robin (daughter).
	[Eleanor Emily (daughter).
	[John Reidy (son).
	[Mary Ann Reidy (daughter).
	[Henry Smith (son).
	[John Stanger (son).
	[Eileen Stanger (daughter).
	[John Wallace (son).
	[Thomas Wallace (son).
	[John L. Wallis (son).

* Chien and Pail, *loc. cit.* element has not yet appeared in native Japanese.

Office of the Deputy Controller of Military Accounts,
Secunderabad Division, Hyderabad,
1st October 1912

H. D. WATSON, Captain,
1st Deputy Controller of Military Accounts

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS FOR MINOR FOREST PRODUCE AT SHILLONGA

Taxpayers are invited for the purchase of the products stated below in stock at Veltropkain:

							O. M. V. F.
Sunseagulls ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	C O S C
Bittern ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	HHS Benda

N.B.—The quantities are only approximate. The successful tenderer will be liable to make the total quantities available even if they happen to exceed, or fall short of, the notified quantities.

2. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit of the 10% which will be returned to all except the person whose tender is accepted. All tender tenders must credit their deposits into the Bank of

10. The work should not be sublet.
11. Date of completion of work. All works except tanking before 15th October 1937, and tanking completed and handed over before 31st January 1938.
12. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.
13. The form below is the schedule form printed in Public Works Department Form K-1 and gives the description and quantity of the several items of work to be done—

REPAIRS TO TANK, SHIPBURNHODUCK TANK.

Number in quantity.	Description.	Unit for calculation.
<i>Roofs.</i>		
259,693 c. ft.	Earthwork for land including softening, tamping, etc., complete.	1,000 c. ft.
120,000 c. ft.	Turfing including wetting for three months	200 c. ft.
18,550 c. ft.	Reinforcement with new stones	100 c. ft.
4,500 "	Reinforcing and repacking old stone reinforcement	100 "
5,500 "	Gravel bedding	100 "
1,500 c. ft.	Flushing two walls with water mortar	100 c. ft.
2 Nos.	Providing plugs with iron rod for slabs 2 and 3	Each.
500 c. ft.	Graveling the roadway	100 c. ft.
4 "	Timberwork wrought and put up	0 ft.
40 lb.	Wrought iron work	lb.
2 Nos.	Grouting and pointing with water mortar	100 c. ft.
	B.M. stone at end of tank	Each.
<i>Reconstructing Slab No. 1.</i>		
972 c. ft.	Concrete brick jelly in water mortar	100 c. ft.
920 "	Brickwork in water mortar	100 "
500 "	Archwork in water mortar	100 "
1,100 c. ft.	Pointing with water mortar, two coats	100 c. ft.
50 c. ft.	Concrete work	0 ft.
	Providing plug with iron rod	Each.
	Earthwork, reconstructing foundations and filling in	1,000 c. ft.
	Demolishing masonry	100 "

N.B.—The rates should not include contingencies charges. The payment will be made on production of proper receipts.

Madras, 21st September 1937

B. A. KRISHNAN AITANDAS
Executive Engineer, Chingleput Division.

TENDERS FOR THE EXECUTION OF REPAIRS TO SHIPBURNHODUCK TANK.

Notice is hereby given that sealed tenders will be received by the Executive Engineer up to noon of the 24th October 1937, for the execution of the work stated below—

- Rs.
- Report to Superintendent Big Tank P.A.S. " " " 6,000
2. The amount of earnest money to be deposited along with each tender is Rs. 100, failing which the tender will not be considered. The earnest money may be paid at any time before the date fixed at the office of the Executive Engineer at Chingleput and the receipt of the Manager obtained. This receipt will be replaced by a formal receipt signed by the Executive Engineer which should be produced at the time of engagement of the contract money.
3. Tenders should be sent in sealed covers expressed "Tender for the work," the name of the work or works being given without fail, so otherwise they are liable to be opened before or after the due date.
4. Any tender not received on the due date will not be considered.
5. Tenders should be written up in P.W.D. Form K-1 complete in every detail. The form may be obtained on application at the District or Sub-District offices.
6. Plans and specifications and detail accounts may be seen on application at the Chingleput District office on all working days between the hours of 12 a.m. and 4 p.m.
7. In the event of the tender being submitted by a firm, it must be signed separately by each member thereof, or in the event of the absence of any partner it must be signed on his behalf by a person holding Power-of-Attorney authorizing him to do so.
8. The address of each tenderer should be given in full in the tender form.
9. The successful tenderer will be asked to execute the necessary agreement on a date which will be fixed by the Executive Engineer, and if the tenderer fails to do so within that date, his earnest money will be forfeited.

10. The work should not be unduly.
 11. Date of completion of work, 15th October 1912.
 12. The Executive Engineer reserves to himself the right to reject the lowest or any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.
 13. The form below is the schedule here printed in P.W.D. Form K-1 and gives the description and quantity of the several items of work to be done.

REINFORCEMENT FOR TANK P.A.S.

Number of quantity	Description	Unit for valuation.
<i>Reinforcement</i>		
501,000 s. ft.	Earthwork for bank including widening, dumping, etc., complete	1,820 s. ft.
12,892 s. ft.	Banking the slopes of bank in four cuts	379 s. ft.
2,000 s. ft.	Gravelled terrace walls, packing ..	320 s. ft.
3,700 "	Gravelled and repaving terraces ..	550 "
2,892 "	Gravelled, washed and put up ..	550 "
98 lbs.	Wrought iron work ..	1 lb.
730 s. ft.	Reinforcing and repaving roughness ..	190 s. ft.
250 "	Reinforcing work ..	100 "
2,100 s. ft.	Gravelled and packing ..	110 s. ft.
2,500 "	Reinforcing with earth under two walls ..	100 "
1,500 "	Reinforcing with earth under two walls ..	100 "
	Reinforcing the bank for widening the slope and filling including dumping, etc. ..	1,000 s. ft.
	Reinforcing in under masonry ..	100 "

* *N.B.*—The rates should not include subgrants charges, but payment will be made on production of proper receipts.

24th September 1912.

B. A. SUDHIVARA ATYANAN,
Executive Engineer, Chingpuri Division.

AUCTION FOR SUPPLY OF THOVARAI DRILL.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Salem, will hold a public auction at the Central Jail, Salem, on Thursday the 20th October 1912, at about 5-30 p.m. for the supply of 14,000 lbs. Thovarai Drill—free from bark, dust and stone, and must well be—required for the use of the Salem Central Jail.

1. Intending bidder should deposit Rs. 50 as earnest-money. The deposit of the successful bidder will be retained by the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Salem, until the supply is made, and in case of unsuccessful bidder will be returned immediately after the auction is over.
2. The successful bidder will be required to deposit at once a sum of Rs. 100 and to execute a bond within seven days of the date of the auction, failing which his deposit will be forfeited. In case of failure to undertake the supply, the bidder will also be liable to pay the difference between the price accepted and that ultimately obtained.
3. The date of supply will be intimated by the Superintendent in supply order.
4. No advance of cash will be made for supplies ordered.
5. In the case of those merchants who may be unable to attend the auction, sealed tenders will be considered provided they reach the Superintendent on or before 15 noon of the 15th October 1912 and are accompanied by the deposit of Rs. 50. These tenders will be opened only at the time of the auction and the bids offered will be considered with the auction bids. Tenders should specify in words as well as in figures the rates offered, which should be on the pre-weighed delivered at the Salem Central Jail.
6. The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid or tender.

Salem Central Jail, 10th October 1912.

A. J. SWATH,
Superintendent.

* The cost of the articles supplied will be paid upon delivery or soon as practicable by the Superintendent.

RECOVERY OF WRECK.

NOTICE is hereby given, under section 79 of Act VII of 1908, that the undermentioned property has been salvaged within the limits of the Port of Madras, and claimants should submit their claims within a week's time from the date of the circular and prove the articles claimed within the time of the auction or payment of the salvage charges. Should they fail, the articles will be sold in the following month by the Registrar No. 2, Port Trust, Madras.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT, GOVERNMENT PRESS, MINT BUILDINGS, MADRAS,
AND BY THE FOLLOWING:

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Agents, 1, Quayley & Co., Calcutta.	Agents, O. C. Jagannathan Pillai, Madras Press,
Agents, Theobald, Smith & Co., Calcutta.	Agents, R. S. Madan, Calcutta.
The Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.	Agents, S. S. Mani & Co., Madras Press, Madras.
Agents, D. S. Thyagarajah Pillai & Co., Madras.	Agents, S. S. Mani & Co., Madras.
Agents, Chatterjee & Co., Ltd., Bombay.	Agents, T. S. Mani & Co., Madras.
Agents, Chatterjee & Co., Madras.	Agents, T. S. Mani & Co., Madras.
Agents, D. S. Thyagarajah Pillai & Co., Madras.	Agents, T. S. Mani & Co., Madras.
Agents, S. S. Mani & Co., Madras.	Agents, T. S. Mani & Co., Madras.

AGENTS IN 1922.

Agents, Chatterjee & Co., 10, George Street, Calcutta.	By T. Fisher & Co., 1, Abington Terrace, London, W.C.
Agents, London, W.C.	By W. H. Chubb & Co., 1, Court Lane, London, E.C.
Agents, Chatterjee & Co., 10, George Street, Calcutta.	By R. H. Mackenzie & Co., 1, Broad Street, Oxford.
Agents, Chatterjee & Co., 10, George Street, Calcutta.	By W. H. Chubb & Co., 1, Court Lane, London, E.C.
Agents, Chatterjee & Co., 10, George Street, Calcutta.	By W. H. Chubb & Co., 1, Court Lane, London, E.C.
Agents, Chatterjee & Co., 10, George Street, Calcutta.	By W. H. Chubb & Co., 1, Court Lane, London, E.C.
Agents, Chatterjee & Co., 10, George Street, Calcutta.	By W. H. Chubb & Co., 1, Court Lane, London, E.C.
Agents, Chatterjee & Co., 10, George Street, Calcutta.	By W. H. Chubb & Co., 1, Court Lane, London, E.C.

[A Catalogue of all the above Government Publications available for sale may be obtained gratis from the Government Press, Madras.]

[The amounts within parentheses are for packing and postage.]

List of Books published during the current quarter. PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE MADRAS PRINCIPAL, for the year 1921. Published 1921, bound. Rs. 2-6 or 3-6. (2 p.)

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BOARD OF REVENUE (CHIEF CLERK)

REPORT on the Administration of the District under the Chief of Works in the District for the year 1911-12. No. 1 of 1912. (12)

BOARD OF REVENUE (REVENUE OFFICERS)

- 1. QUARTERLY LIST of Revenue Officers of the District. No. 1 of 1912. (12)
- 2. QUARTERLY LIST of Revenue Officers of the District. No. 2 of 1912. (12)
- 3. QUARTERLY LIST of Revenue Officers of the District. No. 3 of 1912. (12)
- 4. QUARTERLY LIST of Revenue Officers of the District. No. 4 of 1912. (12)
- 5. QUARTERLY LIST of Revenue Officers of the District. No. 5 of 1912. (12)
- 6. QUARTERLY LIST of Revenue Officers of the District. No. 6 of 1912. (12)
- 7. QUARTERLY LIST of Revenue Officers of the District. No. 7 of 1912. (12)
- 8. QUARTERLY LIST of Revenue Officers of the District. No. 8 of 1912. (12)
- 9. QUARTERLY LIST of Revenue Officers of the District. No. 9 of 1912. (12)
- 10. QUARTERLY LIST of Revenue Officers of the District. No. 10 of 1912. (12)
- 11. QUARTERLY LIST of Revenue Officers of the District. No. 11 of 1912. (12)
- 12. QUARTERLY LIST of Revenue Officers of the District. No. 12 of 1912. (12)

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REPORT on the Administration of the District under the Chief of Works in the District for the year 1911-12. No. 1 of 1912. (12)

REPORT on the Administration of the District under the Chief of Works in the District for the year 1911-12. No. 2 of 1912. (12)

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

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LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

REPORT on the Administration of the District under the Chief of Works in the District for the year 1911-12. No. 4 of 1912. (12)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

REPORT on the Administration of the District under the Chief of Works in the District for the year 1911-12. No. 5 of 1912. (12)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE.

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,
8, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA.

[A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained from the Superintendent of Government Printing, India.]

(This volume contains particulars as to printing and prices.)

List of Books published from April to September 1912.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

A Digest of Indian Law. Vol. 1. 1912. 12s. 6d. (12)

Act XV of 1912, Indian Contract Act, as amended by Act XXIV of 1930, Vol. 1, No. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

VACANCIES

Applications are invited from passed Lower Subordinate of the College of Engineering, Madras, for Sub-Overseer's posts on pay ranging from Rs. 48 to Rs. 60 according to the qualifications of the candidates.

District Engineer's Office, Coimbatore,
22nd September 1912.

C. A. GOETTER,
President.

Applications are invited from Graduates for a permanent vacancy of clerk in Rs. 30-2-00 in the First Circle.

Tirupur, 22nd September 1912.

A. C. LANGSTON,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Applications are invited from persons qualified under the Examination rules of permanent and other vacancies in the Tehsil office of the Rajahmundry division of Coimbatore District. A knowledge of Telugu is essential. Those possessing school-leaving certificates should send copies of these certificates attached to their applications.

Rajahmundry, 22nd September 1912.

T. VASUDEVA ROU,
Deputy Collector.

Applications are invited from passed candidates for appointment as Sub-Overseers and Draftsmen in the I Circle.

Tirupur, 22nd October 1912.

A. C. LANGSTON,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Applications are invited from qualified persons for post of temporary Surveyors in Rs. 38 per annum in the Topography division for employment on the Coimbatore Survey. None less than three who have passed at least the Sub-Overseer or Lower Subordinate test of the College of Engineering need apply. Applications will be received up to 15th November 1912. The candidates selected for the posts should be prepared to join duty by the end of November 1912.

Executive Engineer's Office, Tiruchirappalli,
22nd October 1912.

H. F. DAWSON,
Executive Engineer.

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Engineer in Rs. 100-0-00 in the Coimbatore District. Daily allowance Rs. 2 and lodging allowance Rs. 2 a day. The appointment is permanent and the successful candidate will be required to join at once. He will be an assistant for six months and should afterwards be promoted to the position of Assistant Engineer. Applications and previous experience should be sent to the District Engineer, Coimbatore, by the 15th October 1912. They should be presented in person, if possible.

Coimbatore District Engineer's Office, Saidpet,
22nd October 1912.

C. G. TODDINGTON,
President.

Applications are invited from graduates for filling vacancies in the Collector's, Technical and Taluk offices in Coimbatore District in Rs. 38 and 35. Preference will be given to those who have a knowledge of Telugu. Selected candidates will have the choice of confirmation in the event of their getting satisfaction.

Coimbatore Collector's Office,
22nd October 1912.

E. A. DAVES,
Deputy Collector.

Applications are invited from candidates who have passed either the Lower Subordinate test or the old B.A. test of the College of Engineering, Madras, for a temporary Draftsman's post carrying a pay of Rs. 38 per annum which will shortly fall vacant in the West Coast division, Coimbatore.

2. Applicant with previous departmental experience will be preferred.
3. Copies of testimonials should be enclosed and the applicants should state their age.

Coimbatore, 22nd October 1912.

W. M. ELLIS, C.E.,
Superintending Engineer, IV Circle.

Applications are invited from men who have passed the Examinations at the Lower Subordinate test of the College of Engineering, Madras, for the post of acting Draftsman in Rs. 22.

Public Works Works Department, Madras,
4th October 1912.

H. W. MILLNER,
Offg. General Superintendent, P. W. Department.

Wanted a Superintendent (European preferred) for the Political Branch of the Hyderabad Revenue Office on a salary of Rs. 300 per mensem rising to Rs. 400 per mensem by annual increments of Rs. 20. Applicants should possess a thorough knowledge of rating and drafting work and also possess good prospects for a suitable man.

All applications should be addressed to the First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad-Deccan.

Hyderabad Secretariat,
4th October 1912.

A. R. MENCHEN, Major,
First Assistant Resident.

Wanted a Clerk of Court for the Resident's Court at Hyderabad on a salary of Rs. 175 per mensem. Applicants should possess a good knowledge of law and procedure, and must have experience in other duties, including rating and drafting.

All applications should be addressed to the First Assistant Resident, Hyderabad-Deccan.

Hyderabad Secretariat,
4th October 1912.

A. R. MENCHEN, Major,
First Assistant Resident.

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Engineer on Rs. 150—400 in the Chittoor District with travelling allowances under the rules in force at the rate of Rs. 2 a day while on tour. The applicant must be free from the present and be a native of the district. The post will fall permanently vacant if the present incumbent who has obtained another appointment is transferred elsewhere. Applicants rising age, qualifications and previous experience should reach the undersigned on or before the 20th October 1912. The selected candidate should be prepared to join before the end of the current month.

District Board's Office, Chittoor,
5th October 1912.

A. T. G. GANAPATHI,
District.

Wanted a Supervisor of Public and Works-works for the Revenue Municipality on a salary of Rs. 30—100 with Rs. 20 house allowance (increased annually). Those only who have passed the Test of Engineering Upper Subordinate should apply. The applications should reach the undersigned before the end of October 1912. An appointment for applicant should furnish a security of Rs. 500.

Municipal Office, Baroda,
6th October 1912.

T. V. KARAVATTA PANTULU,
Chairman.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

A. RAJESWARAY ASHABAS, Pleader, Chingleput, intends moving the High Court on or after the 1st November 1912 to be seated as a Vakil.

Chingleput, 17th September 1912.

K. RAJESWARAYASWAMY AIDAR.

On or after 1st November 1912, I intend moving the High Court to stand as a Vakil there.

Madras, 18th September 1912.

N. RAJA.

On or after the 1st November, I intend moving the High Court to stand as a Vakil there.

4th October 1912.

E. M. VIDYASAM.

I, who was of T. A. Kulkarni, Pleader, residing at Chatterjee Street, Tinsukery, shall henceforth be called "M. A. PILLAI, Tinsukery."

Tinsukery, 2nd October 1912.

M. ANAYATHAN PILLAI.

Notice is hereby given that I, T. S. RAJESWARAY AIDAR of the Cochin State intend changing my name to T. S. RAJESWARAY AIDAR from this date.

Calicut, 10th October 1912.

T. S. RAJESWARAY AIDAR.

LOVE.

Government warrant No. 171, dated 1st July 1922 for Rs. 100 being the interest for the 12th half year ending 30th June 1912 on Government Promissory notes Nos. 100001 for Rs. 2,000 and 100002 for Rs. 2,000 of the 2½ per cent. loan of 1900-01 has been lost.

The above warrant is payable to A. Vennasamy Chetty, by whom it was made endorsed.

The payment of the above warrant has been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Madras, and an application is to be made for issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor.

Solersman, 6th October 1923.

A. Vennasamy Chetty.
(Signed) A. VENNASAMY CHETTY.

I.P. No. 8 OF 1912 IN THE TEMPORARY SUBORDINATE COURT, OUSTUR.

Transferred by Karbass Ali Fakhri of Tanjavar is posted to 11th October 1912 when all intending objectors may appear and oppose.

Oustur, 15th October 1923.

A. L. MARASAMMAN,
Field for Justice.

BANK OF MADRAS.

The Bank of Madras and the Public Debt office will be closed on Wednesday, the 16th instant, on account of "Aradhya Puja" being a gazetted holiday under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

(By order of the Directors.)

Madras, 14th October 1923

W. B. HUFFER,
Secretary and Treasurer.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 82.) MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 15, 1912. (PART II. ADVA.)

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S HALF-YEARLY SCHEDULES
OF ESTATES,

EXTENDED UP TO

30TH JUNE 1912.

UNDER

SECTION 44 OF ACT II OF 1874.

**SCHEDULE of all Sums of Money not spent and retained
Amounts in the custody of the Government General of Malacca under the**

Serial number.	OFFICER.	Date of administration.	Balances on 31st December 1911.								Receipts from 1911 to 1912.
			General Account Receipts.	Bills on other banks and other institutions.	Cash.						
					To Credit.		To Debit.				
					By Receipts.	By Payments.	By Receipts.	By Payments.	By Payments.		
1	James, Benjamin Frank	1910 Nov	10	1,000 18 0							
2	Angela, Mary Frederick	1910 Nov	10	1,000 18 0							
3	Archer, Henry Graham	1910 Nov	10	1,000 18 0							
4	Alfred, John Benjamin Arthur	1910 Nov	10	1,000 18 0							
5	Amstrong, Henry James John Henry	1910 Nov	10	1,000 18 0							
6	Archer, John Henry Arthur	1910 Nov	10	1,000 18 0							
7	Archer, John Henry Arthur	1910 Nov	10	1,000 18 0							
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100	Archer, John Henry Arthur	1910 Nov	10	1,000 18 0							
Grand total					81,000 0 0						

for CREDITORS whose claims have been admitted.

provisions of G.S. No. 1319, *Enacted*, dated 29th July 1998.

Feb. January 10
1910.

[illegible]

FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE SUPPLEMENT.

2

Jan. January to 1891.				Total.				Expenses from Jan. January to 1891, from 1891.				Balance on 1891, June 1891.				Grand Totals.	
Cash.				Cash.				Cash.				Cash.				Cash.	
To Credit.				To Debit.				To Credit.				To Debit.				To Debit.	
Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.
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FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE SUPPLEMENT

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FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE SUPPLEMENT

194 February 16, 1997

[illegible]

Amount in the custody of the

Field number.	ESTATE	Date of Administration. (date)	Date of Closing.	Balance on 31st December 1911										Receipts from 30th June	
				Outstanding Receivables.	Back at other Banks, &c., not being Government Securities.	Cash				Overseas Assets, &c.	Receipts.	Back at other Banks, &c., &c.			
						By Credits.		By Debits.							
						By Bank.	By Other.	By Bank.	By Other.						
	Brought forward ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	£ 10,190 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Anderson, John ..	1903 Sept. 24	1903 Dec. 22	.....	.....	20 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Ann, Captain A. G. ..	1903 Feb. 7	1903 Mar. 22	.....	.....	100 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3	Berry, J. H. ..	1900 Oct. 9	1900 Dec. 20	.....	.....	16 3 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4	Clark, Esq., & Co., Thomas & John Parker ..	1900 Mar. 5	20, Sept. 8	.....	.....	8 10 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5	Chen, C. F. ..	1900 Dec. 20	1900 Aug. 19	.....	.....	85 18 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6	Dancho, Mykew ..	1900 Oct. 9	1900 Feb. 20	.....	.....	4 8 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7	Johnson, Lieutenant Alfred William ..	1900 Dec. 14	1900 Feb. 21	.....	.....	8 10 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8	Johnson, Lieutenant, C. J. F. O. ..	1900 May 24	1900 May 2	.....	.....	7 8 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9	Lawson, Andrew ..	1900 Mar. 1	1900 May 8	.....	.....	10 22 3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
10	Murray, Captain A. E. ..	1900 Dec. 16	1900 Mar. 14	.....	.....	24 7 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
11	Reynolds, W. H. ..	1900 Sept. 4	1900 Aug. 20	.....	.....	40 30 4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
12	Roberts, Lieutenant E. G. ..	1900 Apr. 30	1900 Dec. 20	.....	.....	35 4 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
13	Robley, J. B. ..	1900 Sep. 1	1900 Aug. 8	.....	.....	50 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
14	Thomas, John W. ..	1900 Aug. 4	1900 Dec. 1	.....	.....	311 4 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
15	Pope, A. E. ..	1900 Oct. 31	1900 Oct. 18	.....	.....	9 3 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
16	Pelevy, J. B. ..	1900 Aug. 3	1900 Jan. 25	.....	.....	1,946 4 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
17	Reynolds, F. H., Captain ..	1900 Dec. 20	1900 Dec. 20	.....	.....	11 8 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
18	Sell, John ..	1900 Oct. 20	1900 Aug. 20	.....	.....	1 10 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
19	Thom, John, L. A. ..	1900 Nov. 16	1900 May 20	.....	.....	10 15 10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
20	Thompson, Lieutenant Hugh Low ..	1900 Oct. 14	1900 July 24	.....	.....	24 22 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
21	Thomas, Lieutenant D. H. L. ..	1900 Dec. 20	1900 Dec. 20	.....	.....	25 4 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
22	Wren, James ..	1900 Aug. 3	1900 May 2	.....	.....	50 12 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
23	Woolley, Richard ..	Dec. 20, 1900	1900 Dec. 20	.....	.....	1,946 4 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
24	Wright, Major D. A. ..	1900 Dec. 20	1900 May 20	.....	.....	500 0 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
25	Woodford, J. M. ..	1900 Dec. 8	1900 Feb. 24	.....	.....	2 8 8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Total ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	£ 10,190 15 0	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

Administrative Officer's Office, Madras,
30th June 1912.

Administrative General of Navies

January to 1912.			Total.			Expenses from the January to 1912 to Jan. 1912.			Balance on 1912 Jan. 1912.			Total Assets.
Check.	Overhead Payment.	Bank to Cash.	Cash.		Overhead Payment.	Bank to Cash.	Check.	Overhead Payment.	Cash.			
			To Credit.	To Debit.					To Credit.	To Debit.		
			Debit.	Credit.					Debit.	Credit.		
\$,500 00	0000	00	1,500,000 00	00	0000	0000	0000	0000	00	1,500,000 00	0000	
0000	0000	00	100 00	00	0000	0000	0000	0000	00	100 00	00	0000
0000	0000	00	100 00	00	0000	0000	0000	0000	00	100 00	00	0000
0000	0000	00	0 00	00	0000	0000	0000	0000	00	0 00	00	0000
0000	0000	00	10 00	00	0000	0000	0000	0000	00	10 00	00	0000
0000	0000	00	0 00	00	0000	0000	0000	0000	00	0 00	00	0000
0000	0000	00	10 00	00	0000	0000	0000	0000	00	10 00	00	0000
0000	0000	00	0 00	00	0000	0000	0000	0000	00	0 00	00	0000
0000	0000	00	10 00	00	0000	0000	0000	0000	00	10 00	00	0000
0000	0000	00	0 00	00	0000	0000	0000	0000	00	0 00	00	0000
0000	0000	00	10 00	00	0000	0000	0000	0000	00	10 00	00	0000
0000	0000	00	0 00	00	0000	0000	0000	0000	00	0 00	00	0000
0000	0000	00	10 00	00	0000	0000	0000	0000	00	10 00	00	0000
0000	0000	00	0 00	00	0000	0000	0000	0000	00	0 00	00	0000
0000	0000	00	10 00	00	0000	0000	0000	0000	00	10 00	00	0000
0000	0000	00	0 00	00	0000	0000	0000	0000	00	0 00	00	0000
0000	0000	00	10 00	00	0000	0000	0000	0000	00	10 00	00	0000
0000	0000	00	0 00	00	0000	0000	0000	0000	00	0 00	00	0000
0000	0000	00	10 00	00	0000	0000	0000	0000	00	10 00	00	0000
0000	0000	00	0 00	00	0000	0000	0000	0000	00	0 00	00	0000
0000	0000	00	10 00	00	0000	0000	0000	0000	00	10 00	00	0000
0000	0000	00	0 00	00	0000	0000	0000	0000	00	0 00	00	0000
0000	0000	00	10 00	00	0000	0000	0000	0000	00	10 00	00	0000
0000	0000	00	0 00	00	0000	0000	0000	0000	00	0 00	00	0000
0000	0000	00	10 00	00	0000	0000	0000	0000	00	10 00	00	0000
0000	0000	00	0 00	00	0000	0000	0000	0000	00	0 00	00	0000
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0000	0000	00	10 00	00	0000	0000	0000	0000	00	10 00	00	0000
0000												

C. E. ODGERS,
Administrator General of Medicine

General on account of each Estate remaining under his charge, together with the payments June 1812, under Section 54 of Act II of 1874.

[illegible]

FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE SUPPLEMENT

17

[illegible]

PORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE SUPPLEMENT

19

[illegible]

PORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE SUPPLEMENT.

21

[illegible]

PORT ST. GEORGE'S GAZETTE SUPPLEMENT.

231

[illegible]

FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE SUPPLEMENT.

95

[illegible]

SCHEDULE OF ALL FORMS OF MONEY, BONDS and other Securities received by the Administrator thereon and the Balances prepared up to 30th

[illegible]

[illegible]

Patrol number.	ESTATES.	Date of advertisement.	Date of conveyance.	Balance on 31st December 1915.						Balance from last time.
				Debit— Brought forward.	Credit— By way of debts, etc., paid.	Cash.				
						To Paid.	To Bank.	By Paid.	By Bank.	
	Brought forward									
127	Hill, George Frederick George									
128	Hickson, William Henry									
129	Hickson, George Henry & Elizabeth									
130	Horne, Elizabeth Alexander Mackay									
131	H. L. Lumsden Henry David									
132	Hughes, George Samuel Frederick									
133	Wright									
134	Myers, Mrs. Elizabeth Ann									
135	Hill, Ed. Jane									
136	Smith, Laurence William Eugene									
137	Deposition									
138	Lawrence, George Robert Douglas									
139	Lawrence, George Robert Douglas									
140	Smith, Laurence Charles									
141	Smith, Laurence Charles									
142	Smith, Laurence Charles									
143	Smith, Laurence Charles									
144	Smith, Laurence Charles									
145	Smith, Laurence Charles									
146	Smith, Laurence Charles									
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198	Smith, Laurence Charles									
199	Smith, Laurence Charles									
200	Smith, Laurence Charles									

Continued over

1st January to 1897				Total				Expenditure from 1st January to 30th June 1897				Balance on 30th June 1897			
Cash.	Grants and Donations.	Fees.	Repaid.	Back of 1896.	Cash.		Grants and Donations.	Fees.	Repaid.	Back of 1896.	Cash.	Grants and Donations.	Fees.	Repaid.	Back of 1896.
					To Credit.	To Debit.									
By.	By.	By.	By.	By.	By.	By.	By.	By.	By.	By.	By.	By.	By.	By.	By.
1897.	1897.	1897.	1897.	1897.	1897.	1897.	1897.	1897.	1897.	1897.	1897.	1897.	1897.	1897.	1897.
1,000 0 0					3,000 0 0						2,000 0 0				
9 0 0					9 0 0						9 0 0				
10 0 0					10 0 0						10 0 0				
11 0 0					11 0 0						11 0 0				
12 0 0					12 0 0						12 0 0				
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14 0 0					14 0 0						14 0 0				
15 0 0					15 0 0						15 0 0				
16 0 0					16 0 0						16 0 0				
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18 0 0					18 0 0						18 0 0				
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[illegible]

[illegible]

Account number.	ESTATE.	Date of Adjustment.	Date of Closing.	Balance on 31st December 1913.						Balance from 31st Dec.	
				Current account Debit.	Cash on Hand and being Current account Debit.	Cash				Current account Credit.	Balance from 31st Dec.
						To Credit.		To Debit.			
				Debit.	By	By	Debit.	By	Debit.	By	
	Brought forward ..	11111	111	11111	1111	11111	1111	1111	1111		
799	Wages, General Staff ..	1111	1111	11111	1111	11111	11111	11111	1111		
800	Wages, General Staff, Police ..	11111	11111	111111	1111	11111	11111	11111	1111		
801	Wages, Police, General Staff ..	11111	11111	11111	11111	11111	11111	11111	1111		
802	Wages, Police, General Staff, Thomas Horne ..	1111	1111	1111	1111	1111	1111	1111	1111		
803	Wages, General Staff ..	1111	11111	11111	1111	11111	11111	11111	1111		
804	Salaries, Lieutenant Inspector Henry Horne, Captain and Sergeant Horne ..	1111	11111	11111	11111	11111	11111	11111	1111		
	General staff ..	11111	11111	11111	11111	11111	11111	11111	1111		

Administrative Officer's Office, Madras,
30th June 1914.

SCHEDULE of all TRUSTS ESTATES whereof the FIDEL BALANCES have been paid to the PERSONS the AMOUNT of such BALANCES, and the PERSONS to whom paid,

NAME OF ESTATE	Date of Administration	Date of Payment		Amount Paid	Other Particulars
		1899	1900		
Wm. C. F. W. de Souza & Co. v. ...	1899 July 14	May 1	1899	...	...
Wm. C. F. W. de Souza & Co. v. ...	1899 January 26	February 11	1899	...	...
Wm. C. F. W. de Souza & Co. v. ...	1899 November 21	December 11	1899	...	...
Wm. C. F. W. de Souza & Co. v. ...	1899 October 29	January 30	1900	...	...
Wm. C. F. W. de Souza & Co. v. ...	1899 March 12	February 12	1900	...	...

Administrators General & Office, Sydney,
25th June 1912.

entitled to the same during the period of six months ending 30th June 1912, specifying prepared in accordance with section 24 of Act II of 1874.

CASH.	Parties to whom paid.
Rs. L. S.	
118 1 8	Paid Mrs. Lawrence & Co. being the balance of the trust payable to Mrs. E. J. Jago.
80 0 0	Paid Mrs. Frank Brown being the balance of the trust. Paid as per order of Court, dated 21st February 1911.
120 2 10	Paid Mr. J. W. Martin, the balance of the trust fund.
2,48,100 0 0	Remitted to the India Office, London, the payment to Mrs. Gordon Talbot in full discharge of the liability of 2000 per centum payable to her under an agreement dated 19th December 1910.
2,179 0 0	Paid Adolphus Nelson being balance of the trust funds.

C. E. ODGER,
Administrator-General of Estates.

Serial number.	TESTATOR.	Date of Administration.	Date of Closing.	Balance on 31st December 1911.						Receipts from 1911 Jan.	
				Government Bonds.	Cash.	To Credit.	To Debit.	By Cash.	By Bank.	By Cash.	By Bank.
	Brought forward										
34	Barthol, Mrs. Martha, for James Cornelius Barthol	1907 July 30	1911 Dec. 31	100		100 4 8					
35	Barthol, J. F., for son of his	1911 Dec. 31	1914 June 30	5,750		100 4 3				100	
36	Barthol, Thomas Benjamin, for the deceased's son of his	1914 Feb. 1	Dec. 31			17 11 1					
37	Barthol, John Alexander, for son of his	1911 Sept. 15	1910 Oct. 31			254 7 3					
38	Barthol, James, for legal representative of C. A. Barthol	1911 Dec. 31		600		70 10 0					
39	Born, C. W., for Mary Berry	1908 July 24	1910 Feb. 8			1 34 8					
40	Do, for Alice Isabelle Bory			115		32 32 3					
41	Borly, W. E., for A. G. Borly	1911 Sept. 15				100				100	
42	Do, for J. E. Borly			500		10 10 4					
43	Do, for J. E. Borly			500		10 10 4					
44	Do, for J. E. Borly			500		10 10 4					
45	Carroll, Alexander, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31		100		10 10 4					
46	Carroll, Frederick, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31				10 10 4					
47	Carroll, Frederick, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31				10 10 4					
48	Carroll, William, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31		8,000		70 10 8					
49	Carroll, James, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31		4,100		100 10 8				100	
50	Carroll, Robert, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31		200		10 10 8					
51	Carroll, William, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31		200		10 10 8					
52	Carroll, William, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31		200		10 10 8					
53	Carroll, William, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31		200		10 10 8					
54	Carroll, William, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31		200		10 10 8					
55	Carroll, William, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31		200		10 10 8					
56	Carroll, William, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31		200		10 10 8					
57	Carroll, William, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31		200		10 10 8					
58	Carroll, William, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31		200		10 10 8					
59	Carroll, William, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31		200		10 10 8					
60	Carroll, William, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31		200		10 10 8					
61	Carroll, William, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31		200		10 10 8					
62	Carroll, William, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31		200		10 10 8					
63	Carroll, William, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31		200		10 10 8					
64	Carroll, William, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31		200		10 10 8					
65	Carroll, William, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31		200		10 10 8					
66	Carroll, William, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31		200		10 10 8					
67	Carroll, William, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31		200		10 10 8					
68	Carroll, William, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31		200		10 10 8					
69	Carroll, William, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31		200		10 10 8					
70	Carroll, William, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31		200		10 10 8					
71	Carroll, William, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31		200		10 10 8					
72	Carroll, William, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31		200		10 10 8					
73	Carroll, William, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31		200		10 10 8					
74	Carroll, William, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31		200		10 10 8					
75	Carroll, William, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31		200		10 10 8					
76	Carroll, William, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31		200		10 10 8					
77	Carroll, William, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31		200		10 10 8					
78	Carroll, William, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31		200		10 10 8					
79	Carroll, William, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31		200		10 10 8					
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82	Carroll, William, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31		200		10 10 8					
83	Carroll, William, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31		200		10 10 8					
84	Carroll, William, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31		200		10 10 8					
85	Carroll, William, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31		200		10 10 8					
86	Carroll, William, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31		200		10 10 8					
87	Carroll, William, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31		200		10 10 8					
88	Carroll, William, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31		200		10 10 8					
89	Carroll, William, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31		200		10 10 8					
90	Carroll, William, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31		200		10 10 8					
91	Carroll, William, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31		200		10 10 8					
92	Carroll, William, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31		200		10 10 8					
93	Carroll, William, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31		200		10 10 8					
94	Carroll, William, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31		200		10 10 8					
95	Carroll, William, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31		200		10 10 8					
96	Carroll, William, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31		200		10 10 8					
97	Carroll, William, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31		200		10 10 8					
98	Carroll, William, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31		200		10 10 8					
99	Carroll, William, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31		200		10 10 8					
100	Carroll, William, for son of his	1911 Dec. 31		200		10 10 8					
Carried over				21,241	3,110	4,701 7 3	5,015 1 10	10,000			

1st January 1910.		Total.				Expenses to 31st January 1910.				Balance on 31st Jan 1910				Serial number.						
Cash.		Debit to other A/c.	Debit to other A/c.	Debit to other A/c.	Debit to other A/c.	Cash.		Debit to other A/c.	Debit to other A/c.	Cash.		Debit to other A/c.	Debit to other A/c.							
Bygone A/c.	Bygone A/c.					To Credit.				To Debit.					Bygone A/c.	Bygone A/c.	To Credit.		To Debit.	
						Bygone A/c.	Bygone A/c.			Bygone A/c.	Bygone A/c.						Bygone A/c.	Bygone A/c.		
1 11 8	500		51 10 6				0 0 0		100		37 10 6		26							
24 18 8	5,000		397 4 0				10 25 0		5,000		28 0 0		27							
			17 10 0								17 10 0		28							
			16 3 0				0 00 1				16 3 0		29							
39 8 0	600		80 0 0				0 0 0		600		80 10 0		30							
50 34 7	500		104 10 0				120 10 0				1 10 0		31							
			0 0 0				0 0 0				0 0 0		32							
			0 0 0				0 0 0				0 0 0		33							
			0 0 0				0 0 0				0 0 0		34							
			0 0 0				0 0 0				0 0 0		35							
			0 0 0				0 0 0				0 0 0		36							
			0 0 0				0 0 0				0 0 0		37							
			0 0 0				0 0 0				0 0 0		38							
			0 0 0				0 0 0				0 0 0		39							
			0 0 0				0 0 0				0 0 0		40							
			0 0 0				0 0 0				0 0 0		41							
			0 0 0				0 0 0				0 0 0		42							
			0 0 0				0 0 0				0 0 0		43							
			0 0 0				0 0 0				0 0 0		44							
			0 0 0				0 0 0				0 0 0		45							
			0 0 0				0 0 0				0 0 0		46							
			0 0 0				0 0 0				0 0 0		47							
			0 0 0				0 0 0				0 0 0		48							
			0 0 0				0 0 0				0 0 0		49							
			0 0 0				0 0 0				0 0 0		50							
			0 0 0				0 0 0				0 0 0		51							
			0 0 0				0 0 0				0 0 0		52							
			0 0 0				0 0 0				0 0 0		53							
			0 0 0				0 0 0				0 0 0		54							
			0 0 0				0 0 0				0 0 0		55							
			0 0 0				0 0 0				0 0 0		56							
			0 0 0				0 0 0				0 0 0		57							
			0 0 0				0 0 0				0 0 0		58							
			0 0 0				0 0 0				0 0 0		59							
			0 0 0				0 0 0				0 0 0		60							
			0 0 0				0 0 0				0 0 0		61							
			0 0 0				0 0 0													

[illegible]

FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE SUPPLEMENT

[illegible]

Serial number	Description	Date of Disbursement	Amount	Balance on 1st December 1931.		Total amount paid	Balance on 1st January 1932
				Cash.			
				To Credit.	To Debit.		
1931-1932.							
				By Cash.	By Bank.		
1	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 Mar. 28	1931 May 28	200	11 8 8	100	100
2	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	200	17 8 12	100	100
3	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	18 7 8	100	100
4	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	30 9 1	100	100
5	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	20 8 4	100	100
6	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	64 7 8	100	100
7	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	618 10 7	100	100
8	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	12 8 11	100	100
9	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	478 7 8	100	100
10	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	56 15 4	100	100
11	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	2,083 8 10	1,000	1,000
12	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	21 15 1	100	100
13	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	40 10 7	100	100
14	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	517 6 8	100	100
15	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	35 10 8	100	100
16	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	41 9 8	100	100
17	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	64 6 7	100	100
18	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	18 7 8	100	100
19	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	66 15 4	100	100
20	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	67 8 8	100	100
21	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	70 1 8	100	100
22	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 15 8	100	100
23	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	87 4 8	100	100
24	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	68 6 1	100	100
25	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	7 8 8	100	100
26	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	56 8 8	100	100
27	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	9 11 8	100	100
28	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	341 9 11	100	100
29	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	90 11 1	100	100
30	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	56 4 1	100	100
31	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	70 4 1	100	100
32	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
33	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
34	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
35	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
36	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
37	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
38	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
39	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
40	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
41	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
42	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
43	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
44	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
45	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
46	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
47	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
48	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
49	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
50	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
51	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
52	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
53	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
54	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
55	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
56	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
57	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
58	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
59	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
60	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
61	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
62	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
63	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
64	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
65	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
66	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
67	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
68	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
69	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
70	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
71	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
72	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
73	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
74	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
75	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
76	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
77	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
78	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
79	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
80	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
81	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
82	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
83	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
84	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
85	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
86	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
87	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
88	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
89	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
90	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
91	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
92	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
93	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
94	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
95	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
96	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
97	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
98	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
99	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100
100	James Edward Morgan, for two months	1931 May 28	1931 May 28	1,000	10 10 8	100	100

[illegible]

[illegible]

Receipt number	PARTICULARS.	Date of Administration.	Date of Closing.	Balance on 31st December 1911.						Receipts from 1912 to 1913			
				Bygone.	Brought forward from 1911.	Cash.				Bygone.	Brought forward from 1912.		
						To Credit.		To Debit.					
						Bygone.	Amount.	Bygone.	Amount.				
	Brought forward ..												
208	William Reginald-Thomas, for deceased & cost of his	1912 June 25		100	....	80	5 6	.....	.....	.....	..
274	Wentworth, Mrs. Caroline, for de- ceased & cost of his	1912 do. 30		100	....	85	3 2	.....	.....	.....	..
103	Wentworth, Margaret, for Mar- garet, Thomas & Co.	1912 Sept. 30	1912 Dec. 31	.....	.....	27	5 6	.....	.....	.....	..
104	Wentworth, John, for cost of his	1912 Mar. 3	1912 Feb. 4	100	.....	80	3 2	.....	.....	.....	..
217	Wentworth, William Henry, for de- ceased & cost of his	Do. Mar. 3	Do. do. 31	100	.....	12	14 2	.....	.....	.....	..
218	Wentworth, William Henry, for de- ceased & cost of his	Do. do. 31	Do. do. 31	100	.....	93	5 3	.....	.....	.....	..
219	Wentworth, General, for A. W. Wain- right.	1912 Aug. 30		100	.....	16	71 6	.....	.....	.....	..
220	Wentworth, General, for E. W. Wain- right.	Do. do. 30		100	.....	18	6 6	.....	.....	.....	..
221	Wentworth, General, for G. W. Wain- right.	Do. do. 30		100	.....	19	71 10	.....	.....	.....	..
222	Wentworth, General, for W. Wain- right.	1912 Jan. 31		.....	.....	.....	.....	1	8 6	.....	..
223	Wentworth, General, for Wain- right & Co.	1912 May 31		10,000	.....	62	22 7	.....	.....	.....	..
224	Wentworth, General, for Wain- right & Co.	1912 May 31	1912 Dec. 31	4,200	.....	10	18 7	.....	.....	.....	..
225	Wentworth, General, for Wain- right & Co.	1912 Feb. 15		.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	..
	Total ..	.....	.....	10,200	..	649	15 16	1	8 6	..	..

Administrative-General's Office, Sydney,
25th June 1912

PORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE SUPPLEMENT

25

Up to January 1st 1895.		Total				Polytechnic from 1st January to 31st March 1895				Balance on 31st March 1895.				Total credit.														
Depts. & Accounts.	Credit.	Depts. & Accounts.	Credit.	Depts. & Accounts.	Credit.	Depts. & Accounts.	Credit.	Depts. & Accounts.	Credit.	Depts. & Accounts.	Credit.	Depts. & Accounts.	Credit.															
															To Credit.	To Debit.	To Credit.	To Debit.	To Credit.	To Debit.	To Credit.	To Debit.						
																							To Credit.	To Debit.	To Credit.	To Debit.	To Credit.	To Debit.
0 0 0	000	000	00 7 4	000	000	0 1 4	000	000	00 0 0	000	000	00 0 0	000	712														
1 11 0	000	000	10 24 0	000	000	0 0 0	000	000	00 00 0	000	000	00 00 0	000	214														
0000	000	000	10 0 0	000	000	000	000	000	00 0 0	000	000	00 0 0	000	010														
1 01 0	000	000	10 0 0	000	000	0 0 0	000	000	04 10 10	000	000	00 0 0	000	710														
0000	000	000	07 10 0	000	000	0 0 0	000	000	00 00 0	000	000	00 00 0	000	121														
10 0 0	000	000	00 0 0	000	000	0 0 0	000	000	00 0 0	000	000	00 0 0	000	000														
0 10 0	000	000	10 0 0	000	000	0 0 0	000	000	00 0 0	000	000	00 0 0	000	000														
1 10 0	000	000	10 0 0	000	000	0 0 0	000	000	00 0 0	000	000	00 0 0	000	000														
0000	000	000	00 0 0	000	000	0 0 0	000	000	00 0 0	000	000	00 0 0	000	000														
000 0 0	00,000	000	00 0 0	000	000	000 10 0	00,000	000	00 0 0	000	000	00 0 0	000	000														
00 10 0	0,100	000	00 00 0	000	000	00 10 10	4,100	000	00 0 0	000	000	00 0 0	000	000														
1,000 0 0	0000	000	1,000 0 0	0000	000	0 0 0	0 0 0	000	0,000 0 0	000	000	00 0 0	000	000														
1,000 0 0	00,000	000	0,000 0 0	0 0 0	0000	000	000 0 0	11,000	000	0,000 04 10	00 0 0	00 0 0	000	000														

C. R. COOPER,

Acting Auditor-General of Western Australia.

SCHEDULE of all TRUSTS MONIES whereof the FINAL BALANCES have been paid to the 1913, specifying the AMOUNT of each BALANCE, and the PERSONS to

Serial number.	Name of Trustee.	Date of Administration.	Date of Payment.	Government Security.	Other Security.
			1912.	Rs.	Rs.
1	Clemon, B. W.	1912 Jan. 31	1912 May 9	.....	.....
2	Crookenden, E.	1911 Mar. 31	Do. June 19	.....	.....
	DeVogel, E. G.	1912 Aug. 31	Do. Sept 20	.....	.....
4	Key, Louis, J. J.	1909 Oct. 3	Do. Dec 30	.....	.....
5	Michael, J. E.	1913 May 3	Do. Apr 1	.....	.....
	"	"	Do. May 9	.....	.....
	"	"	Do. Apr 24	.....	.....
6	Mitch, A. B.	1911 Aug. 2	Do. May 27	.....	.....
	"	"	Do. Apr. 19	.....	.....
	"	"	Do. May 27	.....	.....
	"	"	"
	"	"	"
7	Duchinsky, J. W.	.....	Do. May 9	.....	.....
	"	"	Do. Apr 9	.....	.....
	"	"	"
8	Ogden, John, Asst. Secy.	.....	Do. June 30	.....	.....
9	Baggepaul Khadkhar, G.	1911 Feb. 15	Do. Apr. 19	.....	.....
10	Stockland, G.	Do. Mar. 6	Do. Apr. 9	.....	.....
11	Torday, P. J.	Do. Apr. 8	Do. June 16	.....	.....
12	Walter, Wm. C. L.	Do. Sep. 29	Do. Jan. 18	10,000	20,000

Administrators-General's Office, Madras,
10th June 1913.

Persons entered to the same, during the period of six months ending 30th June when paid, prepared in accordance with Section 41 of Act II of 1874

Cash	Person to whom paid	Total number.
2,144 11 0	Remitted to the India Office, London, for payment to Mrs. Clara Claxton being the balance of the estate.	1
110 1 10	Paid Mrs. N. Christopherson being her married share in the estate.	2
190 1 10	Paid Mrs. Helen Christopherson do.	3
20 11 0	Paid Mrs. F. M. Christopherson being her share in the estate.	4
180 10 0	Paid Mrs. Winifred Evans for the Agency, North of London, India, as account of her share.	5
320 8 0	Paid Mrs. W. Evans the balance of her share in the estate.	6
1,710 10 0	Paid Mrs. C. T. Winifred Evans her share of her share in the estate.	7
410 11 0	Paid Mrs. W. E. Winifred Evans her share of her share in the estate.	8
2,150 10 0	Transferred to a private account to hold for the children of the deceased.	9
180 10 0	Paid Mrs. Winifred Evans her share of her share in the estate.	10
280 10 0	Paid Mrs. F. M. Winifred Evans her share of her share in the estate.	11
940 10 1	Paid Mrs. Mary Winifred Evans her share of her share in the estate.	12
190 1 0	Paid Mrs. W. E. C. Evans her share of her share in the estate.	13
110 1 0	Paid Mrs. E. T. Evans her share of her share in the estate.	14
180 1 0	Paid Mrs. J. A. Evans her share of her share in the estate.	15
180 1 0	Paid Mrs. C. R. Evans her share of her share in the estate.	16
180 1 0	Paid Mrs. J. Evans her share of her share in the estate.	17
180 1 0	Paid Mrs. J. Evans her share of her share in the estate.	18
180 1 0	Paid Mrs. J. Evans her share of her share in the estate.	19
180 1 0	Paid Mrs. J. Evans her share of her share in the estate.	20
3,320 0 0	Remitted to the India Office, London, for payment to Mrs. Clara Claxton being the balance of the estate.	21
2,010 0 0	Remitted to the India Office, London, for payment to Mrs. Clara Claxton being the balance of the estate.	22
2,100 0 0	Remitted to the India Office, London, for payment to Mrs. Clara Claxton being the balance of the estate.	23
2,000 0 0	Remitted to the India Office, London, for payment to Mrs. Clara Claxton being the balance of the estate.	24
2,000 0 0	Remitted to the India Office, London, for payment to Mrs. Clara Claxton being the balance of the estate.	25
100 10 0	Remitted to the India Office, London, for payment to Mrs. Clara Claxton being the balance of the estate.	26
10 10 0	Remitted to the India Office, London, for payment to Mrs. Clara Claxton being the balance of the estate.	27
10 10 0	Remitted to the India Office, London, for payment to Mrs. Clara Claxton being the balance of the estate.	28
10 10 0	Remitted to the India Office, London, for payment to Mrs. Clara Claxton being the balance of the estate.	29
10 10 0	Remitted to the India Office, London, for payment to Mrs. Clara Claxton being the balance of the estate.	30

C. E. COOPER,
Administrator-General of Estates.

Account number	REVENUE	Receipts to 31st December 1911.						Receipts from 1st January to 31st June 1912.					
		Deposits	General Receipts	Bank of Africa Branch Receipts, including interest on deposits	Bank of India Branch Receipts, including interest on deposits	Cash.		Deposits	General Receipts	Bank of Africa Branch Receipts, including interest on deposits	Bank of India Branch Receipts, including interest on deposits	Cash.	
						By Cash	By Cheque					By Cash	By Cheque
Interest on Ym. 1 to 10													
Dep.	10 to 20	95,594	...	...	...	8,308 0 0	1,328 0 0	400	...	28,811 0 0	...	...	...
Dep.	21 to 30	7,500	...	...	...	8,000 10 0	800 0 0	200	...	10,000 0 0	...	...	...
Dep.	31 to 40	12,500	...	...	...	8,000 1 0	800 0 0	...	...	7,000 0 0	...	...	...
Dep.	41 to 50	55,000	...	...	...	8,000 0 0	5,000 0 0	...	...	27,000 0 0	...	...	...
Dep.	51 to 60	17,500	...	...	...	12,000 0 0	18,000 0 0	8,000	...	64,000 0 0	...	...	...
Dep.	61 to 70	25,000	...	...	...	9,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	1,000	...	12,000 0 0	...	...	...
Dep.	71 to 80	25,000	...	...	...	4,000 0 0	22,000 0 0	1,000	...	40,000 0 0	...	...	...
Total ... 284,700 30,000 51,318 0 0 30,128 0 0 9,700 1,01,000 0 0													
Interest on Ym. 1 to 20													
Dep.	10 to 20	1,01,000	...	...	...	8,000 0 0	0 0 0	1,000	...	3,000 0 0	...	...	...
Dep.	21 to 30	37,500	1,00,000	...	...	8,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	1,000	...	3,000 0 0	...	...	...
Dep.	31 to 40	38,000	...	...	...	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	200	...	8,000 0 0	...	...	...
Dep.	41 to 50	127,000	...	...	...	8,000 0 0	800 0 0	6,000	...	5,000 0 0	...	...	...
Dep.	51 to 60	10,000	...	...	...	1,000 0 0	800 0 0	100	...	2,000 0 0	...	...	...
Dep.	61 to 70	1,00,000	...	...	...	1,000 0 0	1,000 0 0	6,000	...	5,000 0 0	...	...	...
Dep.	71 to 80	1,01,000	...	...	...	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	2,000	...	3,000 0 0	...	...	...
Dep.	81 to 90	80,000	...	...	...	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	...	...	1,000 0 0	...	...	...
Dep.	91 to 100	30,000	...	...	...	8,000 0 0	8,000 0 0	...	...	1,000 0 0	...	...	...
Total ... 6,00,000 1,00,000 30,000 0 0 10,000 0 0 20,000 4,00,000 0 0													

Total.				Expenditure from 1st January to 31st June 1913.				Balance on 31st June 1913.			
Grants-in-aid from Govt.	Stock on 1st Jan. 1913.	Cash.		Grants-in-aid from Govt.	Stock on 1st Jan. 1913.	Cash.		Grants-in-aid from Govt.	Stock on 1st Jan. 1913.	Cash.	
		To Credit.				To Credit.				To Credit.	
		By Govt. Amdt.	By Govt. Amdt.			By Govt. Amdt.	By Govt. Amdt.			By Govt. Amdt.	By Govt. Amdt.
47,319	..	19,377 14 6	1,238 14 6	3,999	..	6,172 8 31	64,300	..	20,347 18 3	5,193 8 31	
7,129	..	10,147 8 2	708 1 8	7,368	..	10,416 9 31	7,228	..	6,648 9 31	3,201 24 8	
10,222	..	11,959 8 6	762 2 8	1,600	..	2,556 34 6	6,263	..	7,544 14 6	100 11 8	
40,419	20,000	25,000 1 1	4,077 6 3	..	..	10,000 0 1	55,000	..	10,271 8 31	7,276 0 8	
62,115	5,000	10,328 8 9	4,000 14 10	..	..	27,373 12 1	98,521	..	10,310 14 9	26,076 16 8	
78,540	82,578	16,468 1 3	258 8 8	1,800	110	17,583 4 1	77,667	..	8,118 14 8	10,000 0 8	
27,550	20,000	20,000 8 10	..	1,200	..	29,543 2 8	9,960	..	8,372 0 6	8,771 11 0	
5,60,000	1,20,000	5,00,000 1 8	28,712 18 15	34,000	7700	1,18,408 12 8	5,60,000	..	96,518 11 8	66,000 8 4	
5, 10,000	..	8,000 8 10	..	..	..	5,100 8 4	7,71,000	..	8,000 8 10	..	
10,000	1,00,000	1,00,000 18 10	292 18 8	8,000	..	10,000 12 8	71,000	..	10,000 12 8	..	
10,000	1,110	8,000 14 8	1,111 8 1	8,000	..	1,111 8 1	1,111	..	1,111 8 1	..	
1,00,000	..	8,000 8 10	745 18 11	..	..	8,000 8 10	8,000	..	8,000 8 10	..	
10,000	8,000	8,000 8 10	745 18 11	..	..	8,000 8 10	8,000	..	8,000 8 10	..	
1,00,000	..	7,111 14 8	10 12 15	10,000	..	7,111 14 8	10,000	..	7,111 14 8	10,000	
1,00,000	..	1,00,000 14 8	10 12 15	10,000	..	1,00,000 14 8	10,000	..	1,00,000 14 8	10,000	
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10,000	..	3,000 8 10	1 8 2	3,000 8 10	3,000	..	3,000 8 10	10 0 0	
8,10,000	1,20,000	8,10,000 1 11	8,000 10 2	2,00,000	..	8,10,000 11 0	7,11,000	..	8,100 10 11	8,000 8 10	



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 42.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 13, 1912.

[Price 4 pds.]

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY RECORDS.

1912	Quarter ending on or after	Temperature				Barometer reduced to Sea Level	Winds		Direction	Force	Direction	Force	Direction	Force	Direction	Force	Direction	Force
		Observed		Corrected			Max. Min.											
		Day	Night	Max.	Min.		Max.	Min.										
October	1912																	
30 Nov.	1912	85.7	75.1	86.6	73.4	107.4	74	57	by S.	100	25	0.9	100	25	0.9	100	25	0.9
30 Dec.	84.8	74.5	85.7	73.2	106.6	71	57	by S.	100	25	0.9	100	25	0.9	100	25	0.9	
31 Dec.	85.8	75.1	86.6	73.4	107.4	74	57	by S.	100	25	0.9	100	25	0.9	100	25	0.9	
1 Jan.	86.1	75.4	86.6	73.4	107.4	74	57	by S.	100	25	0.9	100	25	0.9	100	25	0.9	
1 Feb.	86.1	75.4	86.6	73.4	107.4	74	57	by S.	100	25	0.9	100	25	0.9	100	25	0.9	
1 Mar.	86.1	75.4	86.6	73.4	107.4	74	57	by S.	100	25	0.9	100	25	0.9	100	25	0.9	
1 Apr.	86.1	75.4	86.6	73.4	107.4	74	57	by S.	100	25	0.9	100	25	0.9	100	25	0.9	
1 May	86.1	75.4	86.6	73.4	107.4	74	57	by S.	100	25	0.9	100	25	0.9	100	25	0.9	
1 Jun.	86.1	75.4	86.6	73.4	107.4	74	57	by S.	100	25	0.9	100	25	0.9	100	25	0.9	
1 Jul.	86.1	75.4	86.6	73.4	107.4	74	57	by S.	100	25	0.9	100	25	0.9	100	25	0.9	
1 Aug.	86.1	75.4	86.6	73.4	107.4	74	57	by S.	100	25	0.9	100	25	0.9	100	25	0.9	
1 Sep.	86.1	75.4	86.6	73.4	107.4	74	57	by S.	100	25	0.9	100	25	0.9	100	25	0.9	
1 Oct.	86.1	75.4	86.6	73.4	107.4	74	57	by S.	100	25	0.9	100	25	0.9	100	25	0.9	
1 Nov.	86.1	75.4	86.6	73.4	107.4	74	57	by S.	100	25	0.9	100	25	0.9	100	25	0.9	
1 Dec.	86.1	75.4	86.6	73.4	107.4	74	57	by S.	100	25	0.9	100	25	0.9	100	25	0.9	

The Standard Barometer and Thermometers are read at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 5 P.M., and 8 P.M., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, deduced from hourly "mean" observations. The station of the barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the nearest of the Rain Gauge is five feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the nearest Civil Day—first observed to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 12.18 inches, the average due for the same period being 22.28 inches.

R. L. JONES,
Deputy Director

Madrass Observatory, 14th October 1912



· SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 92] MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 16, 1912. [Price, 6 pice

MADRAS PORT TRUST.

MINUTES OF MEETING.

Minutes of a Board Meeting, No. 14 of 1912-1913, held on 26th September 1912.

PRESENT:

The Hon'ble Sir FRANCIS J. R. STUBBS, K.C.S.I., Chairman.

Mr. A. S. A. WATSON, I.C.M.
Commander W. B. HADFIELD, R.N.M.
Mr. H. T. KESLEY.
Mr. HUGH B. THOMAS, Esq.
Mr. C. R. SAMPSON.
Mr. G. W. HICKS.
Mr. E. MATHIAS GARRAG.

The Hon'ble Kishor Rajender Kishorendr Abhal
Raidas Bhatia Esq.
The Hon'ble Sir Rajender P. Deshpande
Esq. Esq., J.A.
Mr. P. V. Rao Esq. Mr. G. Sarayanasami
Esq. Esq.

178. The minutes of the last meeting were read, and confirmed.

179. Received a letter, dated 11th September 1912, from Mr. D. SETHUPATHI, intimating that, as he is leaving Madras, he will be unavoidably absent from the Board's meeting for about four weeks.

177. Resolved letters from the two Chairmen of the Government and from the Madras Trade Commission, in reply to the Chairman's letter No. G. 470, dated 1st August 1912, regarding sub-subsidies of weight or quantity of goods tendered for import or export.

176. The Administration Report of the Madras Port Trust, for the year 1911-12 was adopted for submission to Government.

175. Read a note by the Chairman and a draft of a letter to Government proposing the levy of a passenger toll of four annas per head of deck passengers by the agents of steamers carrying this class of passengers to cover the cost of landing or embarking them at Madras, under proper control, free from the restrictions to which they are now liable at the hands of mercantile persons.

Resolved that, under sections 42, 43 and 44 of the Madras Port Trust Act, Government be asked to sanction and to publish the following clause for insertion in the Table of Rates then now published by Madras Port Trust, dated the 1st August 1912:—

"18. *Steamer Landing Toll*—All steamers landing or embarking third-class passengers at Madras must pay to the Port Trust a toll of 4 annas per head of this class of passengers. The Master or Agent of every such vessel must submit to the Trust a copy of his passenger list in support of the amount so paid."

180. Read again Board's Resolution No. 725, dated 1st September, regarding G.O. No. 255, Madras, dated 24th August 1911, directing the transfer of the Clock and Light-house battery sites to the Port Trust Board on certain conditions.

Resolved that the conditions laid down in the order of Government referred to, so far as they relate to payment for buildings on the lands in question, have now been complied with by—

(a) The rebuilding, at a cost of Rs. 7,461, of certain houses from on another site under arrangement with the local Military authorities.

(b) The payment to the Collector of Madras, for cash to Imperial Revenue, of Rs. 6,425 being the value of the remaining buildings as per the estimate to G.O. No. 583, dated the 26th August 1912.

181. Read note by the Chairman re-building the clock-tower a plan and an estimate amounting to Rs. 7,000 for a new iron cage containing a wooden weightbridge, and for the reconstruction elsewhere of an existing wooden weightbridge of similar character.

Resolved to sanction the estimate under section 54, and that under section 75 of the Madras Port Trust Act, Government be asked to sanction the detail of the proposed expenditure to Capital. Funds to be provided by a contribution to Capital from the Trust's reserve balances.

182. Read a note by the Chairman submitting a plan and an estimate amounting to Rs. 6,500 for a system of lamp drainage for the clock tower and clock tower, and for the reconstruction elsewhere of an existing wooden weightbridge of similar character.

Resolved to approve the plan and the estimate under section 74 and to submit the estimate to Government for sanction of the detail to Capital, under section 75 of the Madras Port Trust Act. Funds to be provided by a contribution to Capital from the Trust's reserve balances.

183. Read again Free Trade Board's Resolution No. 177, dated the 16th July 1912, respecting G.O. No. 270 M., dated 16th July 1912. Read also a letter from the Agent, Madras and Southern Mahratta Railway, commencing its visit was the loss of Mr. G. S. Armstrong's services to the Trust until the end of November 1912. Read also a note by the Chairman.

Resolved that the attention of Government be asked to the retention of Mr. G. S. Armstrong's services after Mr. R. Graham's return and up to the end of November. Resolved also that Government be asked again, in view of the valuable nature of the services rendered by Mr. Armstrong, to assist in the payment to him of an allowance of Rs. 50 per annum during the period in which he acted as Traffic Manager.

184. The sale of a 2-ton hand winch to the Madras Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, for Rs. 45, was sanctioned.

185. Read again Resolution No. 158, dated 10th August 1912. Read also correspondence between the Trust's Chief Engineer and Messrs. Bunn & Co., Bombay.

Resolved to sanction the buying of a second lighter from Calcutta to Madras along with that referred to in the above resolution for a further sum of Rs. 365 and on the same conditions.

186. Received statement showing purchases of English materials made by the Trust's purchasing agents in England of which information was received during August 1912.

187. Received G.O. No. 1449, Indialist, dated 19th September 1912, permitting the storage of fireworks in the Trust's combustible sheds until 31st December 1912.

188. The following statement comparing Railways dues collected in and up to the end of August 1912, with those for the corresponding period of the previous year, was ordered to be recorded—

Statement showing the amount of dues collected during the month of August 1912.

I. Railway Receipts.	1911.				1912.			
	Rs.	A.	P.		Rs.	A.	P.	
(1) Dues on imports	7,42,816	2	5		62,148	8	0	
(2) Dues on exports	15,162	8	11		12,895	4	3	
(3) Dues on ships' provisions	37	0	0					
(4) Storage, ordinary, imports	5,575	3	8		5,186	4	8	
(5) Storage, ordinary, exports	197	25	8		759	10	11	
(6) Storage, special, imports	850	10	0		750	0	0	
(7) Storage, special, exports	300	14	0		490	3	0	
(8) Railway terminal charges	7,083	13	3		5,511	10	0	
(9) Exchange	7,125	5	0		8,945	8	8	
(10) Postage, special	379	13	1		503	8	10	
(11) Miscellaneous	280	5	0		540	12	0	
II. Dues and Fines—								
(12) Dues on passengers	987	4	10		1,825	8	7	
(13) Railway tolls								
III. Sales and Realisation—								
(14) Water sold to boats	812	8	8		1,188	8	0	
(15) Do. to works	3	8	0		311	1	7	
(16) Fares and penalties	9	10	7		71	8	7	
F. Balance—								
Interest on investments								
G. Miscellaneous—								
(17) Profit on investments								
(18) Profit on working adjustments	2	4	0		2,502	0	0	
(19) Contingencies of Corporation under Review.	218	8	6		181	0	11	
Total	41,379	3	3		35,431	8	8	

	Amount of 1911-1912.			Amount of 1912-1913.			Increase or decrease.			
	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.	
April ..	17,568	0	3	75,289	4	0	—	57,721	3	7
May ..	16,241	4	0	87,687	4	0	+	71,446	0	0
June ..	74,443	12	2	97,269	10	8	+	22,826	18	6
July ..	78,562	0	8	81,687	5	0	+	3,125	22	3
August ..	43,379	3	3	82,836	6	5	+	39,457	3	2
Total ..	3,32,854	8	10	4,36,704	3	2	+	1,03,850	12	4

189. Recorded a statement of estimates submitted since the 6th September 1912.

190. Securities and cash held by the Bank of Madras for the Madras Port Trust on the 15th September 1912 was ordered to be recorded as follows—

	Securities and cash.	Cash balance.	Rs.	A.	P.
Reserve Account	3,80,000	2,07,027	11	3	
Provided Fund Account	1,78,500	2,354	0	8	
Deposited Fund Account	38,100	614	11	0	
Under Madras' House Property Account	37,882	1,348	5	4	
Unclaimed Madras's Fund Account	38,500	3,167	8	7	
Postage Fund Account	78,490	3,828	7	8	
Madras's Loss Advances Account	Nil	37,125	3	2	

Port Trust Office, Madras,
15th October 1912.

A. S. A. WESTHOFF,
Auditor.

M-DIRECT PAPORI.

DANIAN.

Water supply sufficient. Harvesting and sowing in progress and will be completed, respectively, by end of September and end of November. The crops are fair to good. Harvesting nearly completed in wheat. Potatoes generally good. Condition of cattle generally good. Hay made fairly well. One cowhouse under construction.

VIRATAPATAM.

Water supply sufficient. Sowing of wheat and oilseeds, and the rearing of children and women in progress in parts. Harvesting crops in progress. Harvested crops fair to good. Harvested wheat, oilseeds, groundnuts, muslin, cotton, and other crops are fair to good. Potatoes sufficient, but not available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. One cowhouse under construction. Prospects generally fair.

GOLATARI.

Water supply sufficient. Harvesting is fast ahead the wheat. Harvesting, sowing, rearing and the rearing of children, and the rearing of women in progress in parts. Harvesting crops fair to good. Harvested wheat, oilseeds, groundnuts, muslin, cotton, and other crops are fair to good. Potatoes sufficient, but not available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. One cowhouse under construction. Prospects generally fair.

KIRTA.

Water supply generally sufficient. Harvesting is fast ahead the wheat. Harvesting for dry crops, sowing of wheat, oilseeds, groundnuts and cotton in progress. Harvesting crops fair to good. Harvested wheat, oilseeds, groundnuts, muslin, cotton, and other crops are fair to good. Potatoes sufficient, but not available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. One cowhouse under construction. Prospects generally fair.

GENTLE.

Water supply sufficient except in two taluks. Harvesting, sowing, rearing of children, and the rearing of women in progress. Harvesting crops fair to good. Harvested wheat, oilseeds, groundnuts, muslin, cotton, and other crops are fair to good. Potatoes sufficient, but not available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. One cowhouse under construction. Prospects generally fair.

KURNOOL.

Water supply generally sufficient except in two taluks. Harvesting, sowing, rearing of children, and the rearing of women in progress. Harvesting crops fair to good. Harvested wheat, oilseeds, groundnuts, muslin, cotton, and other crops are fair to good. Potatoes sufficient, but not available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. One cowhouse under construction. Prospects generally fair.

RAMANAPALLE.

Water supply sufficient. Sowing of wheat and cotton in progress. Harvesting crops fair. Potatoes ready, but not available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. One cowhouse under construction.

HALLARY.

Water supply sufficient except in two taluks. Harvesting, sowing, rearing of children, and the rearing of women in progress. Harvesting crops fair to good. Harvested wheat, oilseeds, groundnuts, muslin, cotton, and other crops are fair to good. Potatoes sufficient, but not available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. One cowhouse under construction. Prospects generally fair.

PADDUR.

Water supply sufficient. Harvesting of wheat and cotton in progress. Harvesting crops fair. Potatoes ready, but not available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. One cowhouse under construction.

ANANTAPUR.

Water supply sufficient except in parts of 15 taluks. Harvesting, sowing, rearing of children, and the rearing of women in progress. Harvesting crops fair to good. Harvested wheat, oilseeds, groundnuts, muslin, cotton, and other crops are fair to good. Potatoes sufficient, but not available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. One cowhouse under construction. Prospects generally fair.

PUDHAPALLE.

Water supply sufficient in parts. Harvesting, sowing, rearing of children, and the rearing of women in progress. Harvesting crops fair to good. Harvested wheat, oilseeds, groundnuts, muslin, cotton, and other crops are fair to good. Potatoes sufficient, but not available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. One cowhouse under construction. Prospects generally fair.

MADRAS.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Ploughing and sowing of paddy, ragi, cereals and transplanting of paddy and raising of paddy, chilies, cotton and ragi, in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi and cereals, average fair. Pasture generally sufficient except in parts; and fodder available except in parts. Condition of cattle generally good. Prospects fair. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Employment available.

RAJAHMUNDRAM.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts. Ploughing and sowing of paddy, ragi, cereals and transplanting of paddy in progress. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, ragi and cereals, average fair. Pasture and fodder available except in parts. Condition of cattle good. Prospects fair. Grain-stocks sufficient for local requirements. Employment available.

TENKASELLY.

Water-supply sufficient in parts. Inflow over the Sivalikottam aitch but discharge sufficient to exceed requirements. Ploughing and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress. Standing crops generally good. Harvested paddy, ragi and cereals, average fair to normal. Pasture insufficient in parts but fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Employment available.

TAMILNADU.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing and transplanting of paddy in progress. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy, ragi and cereals, average fair to normal. Pasture sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Prospects fair. Grain-stocks sufficient. Employment available.

SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing and transplanting of paddy in progress. Standing crops fair to dry generally good. Harvested paddy, ragi and cereals, average fair to normal. Pasture sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Grain-stocks generally sufficient. Employment available.

THANJAVUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing and sowing in progress. Pasture sufficient and condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing and raising of most crops in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi and cereals, average fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Grain-stocks sufficient. Employment available.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, SIMLA.

For ending 12th October 1912.—Rainfall good, South, West Coast and Hills; light to fair elsewhere. Standing crops fair to good. Harvests of dry crops, paddy proceeding in parts; southern-fair to normal. Sown crops of dry crops, paddy proceeding normally. Condition of cattle generally good; fodder and water sufficient. Prices stationary but falling.

DEPT. OF REVENUE, SECY., LAND RES. & AGRI., S. VENKATARAMAN, Secy.,
 BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
 15th October 1912.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 42.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 15, 1912.

[PART, 2 series.]

TABLE OF RAINFALL
RECORDED AT
STATIONS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY
FOR THE MONTH OF
AUGUST 1912.

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations on the

Name	1900		1901		1902		1903		1904		1905		1906		1907		1908		1909		1910		1911		1912		1913		1914		1915		1916		1917		1918		1919		1920		1921		1922		1923		1924		1925		1926		1927		1928		1929		1930		1931		1932		1933		1934		1935		1936		1937		1938		1939		1940		1941		1942		1943		1944		1945		1946		1947		1948		1949		1950		1951		1952		1953		1954		1955		1956		1957		1958		1959		1960		1961		1962		1963		1964		1965		1966		1967		1968		1969		1970		1971		1972		1973		1974		1975		1976		1977		1978		1979		1980		1981		1982		1983		1984		1985		1986		1987		1988		1989		1990		1991		1992		1993		1994		1995		1996		1997		1998		1999		2000		2001		2002		2003		2004		2005		2006		2007		2008		2009		2010		2011		2012		2013		2014		2015		2016		2017		2018		2019		2020		2021		2022		2023		2024		2025		2026		2027		2028		2029		2030		2031		2032		2033		2034		2035		2036		2037		2038		2039		2040		2041		2042		2043		2044		2045		2046		2047		2048		2049		2050		2051		2052		2053		2054		2055		2056		2057		2058		2059		2060		2061		2062		2063		2064		2065		2066		2067		2068		2069		2070		2071		2072		2073		2074		2075		2076		2077		2078		2079		2080		2081		2082		2083		2084		2085		2086		2087		2088		2089		2090		2091		2092		2093		2094		2095		2096		2097		2098		2099		2100	
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
1900	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		

Madras Presidency for the month of August 1862

Year	1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100
1900	1901	1902	1903	1904	1905	1906	1907	1908	1909	1910	1911	1912	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	1968	1969	1970	1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	1990	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026	2027	2028	2029	2030	2031	2032	2033	2034	2035	2036	2037	2038	2039	2040	2041	2042	2043	2044	2045	2046	2047	2048	2049	2050	2051	2052	2053	2054	2055	2056	2057	2058	2059	2060	2061	2062	2063	2064	2065	2066	2067	2068	2069	2070	2071	2072	2073	2074	2075	2076	2077	2078	2079	2080	2081	2082	2083	2084	2085	2086	2087	2088	2089	2090	2091	2092	2093	2094	2095	2096	2097	2098	2099	2100	

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Account Name	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Balance	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Debit	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Credit	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Balance	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Debit	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Credit	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Balance	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Debit	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Credit	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Balance	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Debit	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Credit	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Balance	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Debit	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Credit	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Balance	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64																																				

Madras Presidency for the month of August 1853--cont.

[illegible]

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the

		TABLE of Ratahali recorded at Stations in 1910																										
Station	Date	Ratahali																										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Station	Date	Ratahali																										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Station	Date	Ratahali																										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Station	Date	Ratahali																										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Station	Date	Ratahali																										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Station	Date	Ratahali																										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Station	Date	Ratahali																										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Station	Date	Ratahali																										
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27
Station	Date	Ratahali																										

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in 1904.

[illegible]

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in 1912.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Station.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July
1. St. George	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
2. St. George	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
3. St. George	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
4. St. George	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
5. St. George	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
6. St. George	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
7. St. George	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
8. St. George	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
9. St. George	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
10. St. George	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
11. St. George	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
12. St. George	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
13. St. George	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
14. St. George	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
15. St. George	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
16. St. George	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
17. St. George	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
18. St. George	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
19. St. George	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
20. St. George	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Average	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

Meteorological Office, Malacca.
16th September 1912.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 13.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 15, 1902. [Price, 5 m 6 p

Part XXX.—Proceedings of the Imperial Legislature.

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GOVERNMENT OF INDIA. LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Proceedings of the Council of the Governor General of India, assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, 1901 to 1900 (24 & 25 Vict., C. 67, 26 & 27 Vict., C. 14, and 28 Edw. VII, C. 4.)

The Council met at Viceregal Lodge, Delhi, on Wednesday, the 12th September 1902.

PRESENT:

His Excellency RALPH HARRISON, P.C., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.V.O., G.B.A., G.B.S.,
 Viceroy and Governor General, *presiding*,
 and 41 Members, of whom 27 were Additional Members.

OATH OF OFFICE

The Hon^{ble} Mr. WATSON made the prescribed oath of allegiance to the Crown.

QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

The Hon^{ble} Mr. SOMPRISANANDA SOMA asked:—

(a) With reference to the reply given to my question by the Hon^{ble} the Home Member, on 5th March last, will the Government be pleased to state when the second Legislature for election to the Imperial and Provincial Councils are likely to be proclaimed?

"(b) Have the Government already and in their suggestions on the subject to the Secretary of State?

"(c) If so, had the Government considered any non-official, individual or public bodies before forwarding their suggestions to the Secretary of State? If not, why?

"(d) Has the attention of the Government of India been drawn to the following observations of the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Minto made in the course of a speech at a meeting of the East India Association, London, and published on page 163 of the July number of the 'Journal' of that Society:—

"I readily admit that the Regulations of the new Councils Act are extremely pondering and ultra very confusing; some of them I confess that I have found difficult to understand myself."

"(e) Have the Government of India experienced any similar difficulty? If so, have they done anything in regard to the Regulations to remedy the defects referred to by Lord Minto?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CANNING replied:—

"(a) and (b) The Government of India have forwarded to the Secretary of State their proposals for the amendment of the Regulations and Schedules relating to local Councils, and it is hoped that the amendments affecting the remainder will be submitted shortly. The revised Regulations will be published as soon as the Secretary of State's orders are issued.

"(c) The proposals of the Government of India have been passed after consideration of the reports of Local Governments, and an specific reference by the Government of India to other sources of information was considered to be necessary.

"(d) and (e) The Government of India have seen the remark attributed to the Right Hon'ble the Earl of Minto. With the varying conditions and details characteristic of different provinces, it is inevitable that the Regulations should be somewhat complicated, but an attempt has been made to simplify and elucidate every point in which actual experience had demonstrated the existence of doubts or difficulties."

The Hon'ble Mr. SACHCHIDANANDA SENNA asked:—

"With reference to the reply given to my question by the Honourable the Home Member, on the 1st March last, will the Government be pleased to announce the result of the inquiries into the facts of the case referred to in Dr. Mulla's letter in the 'Indian Social Reformer' (Bombay) of 5th November 1911, and their relation to reports according to the law on the subject, if the passage quoted in my question from the judgment of the Privy Council be correct?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CANNING replied:—

"A report upon the case was received from the Government of Bombay and a statement as to the facts of the case in respect of legislation generally further to protect women and children will be made in connection with the private Bills to be introduced on the subject later on to-day."

The Hon'ble Mr. SACHCHIDANANDA SENNA asked:—

"With reference to the reply given to my question, on the 19th September last, by the Hon'ble Mr. (now Sir Robert) CANNING, that a representation of the Upper Subordinate Establishments of the Public Works Department was then under consideration, will the Government be pleased to announce their decision, if any, on the subject?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CANNING replied:—

"It has been decided, in view of the larger financial powers which have been conferred or which it is proposed to confer on Local Governments, that the matter is one which should be dealt with by Local Governments themselves under their reserved powers. The proposals will only be referred to in any case in which the expenditure involved exceeds the powers of the Local Government. The Upper Subordinate Establishments are aware of this, and the proposals which are now small, will be dealt with by the Government of India on the lines of mergentation, those adopted by provinces to which they are adjacent."

The Hon'ble Mr. SACHCHIDANANDA SENNA asked:—

"Will the Government be pleased to state the result of the correspondence with the Secretary of State on the subject of the Separation of the Judicial and the Executive functions?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CANNING replied:—

"The Government of India are not at present in a position to make a statement on the subject."

The Hon'ble Mr. SACHCHIDANANDA SENNA asked:—

"(a) Is it a fact that ten scholarships were recently offered by the Government of India to students for study in Europe countries, and that not one of them has been allotted to a Mussalman?"

"(b) If so, do Government propose to take any such steps as will, in future, secure some at least of these scholarships being awarded to Mussalman students? If not, why?"

"(c) Is it a fact that the admission of any Mussalman student this year has faced expression of dissatisfaction in the Mussalman press of the country? If so, has the fact been brought to the notice of the Government?"

The Hon'ble Mr. HANFORD BURNES replied:—

"(a) Orders standing notice Local Governments submitted this year, at least, names of candidates for technical scholarships, besides others. No Mussalman candidate was nominated by any Local Government."

"(b) The Government of India do not propose to take any special steps to secure award of these scholarships being in fact awarded to Mussalman students. They have no doubt that Local Governments are awarded without consideration of race distinction, and a certain number have been awarded to the Mussalman in the past."

"(c) The Government of India have noticed expressions of dissatisfaction in certain organs of the Mussalman press regarding the non-admission of Mussalman students."

The Hon'ble Mr. SACHCHIDANANDA SENNA asked:—

"(a) Were the following remarks made by the Director of Public Instruction, Punjab, in the course of a speech in the Punjab Legislative Council, on the 11th March of introducing improved scale of pay for the Provincial and District Educational Officers? It was not known when the Government of India introduced another in either of three sessions, the house of which was originally introduced in 1908, and subsequently in revised form in 1910, but there would be no doubt that opposition and expostulation in terms were urgently needed in both cases, and it was hoped that outcome would not be indefinitely delayed? If so, has the attention of the Government been drawn to same?"

"(b) Will Government be pleased to state when their orders on three schemes are likely to be issued?"

The Hon'ble Mr. HANFORD BURNES replied:—

"(a) The Government of India have seen the remarks quoted."

"(b) As regards the Provincial Educational Service, attention is invited to the following Press Correspondent, which was issued on the 26th August 1912:—

"The Government of India decided last year to address the Secretary of State regarding the pay and prospects of the Indian and Provincial Educational Service. In view of the probability of the formation of a Royal Commission on the Public Service in India, the communication was delayed. Pending the results of the Commission's inquiries, no further action is now possible."

"As regards the Subordinate Educational Service, the Government of India have addressed the Secretary of State on the subject of the Punjab Government's proposals, and His Lordship's orders are awaited."

The Hon'ble Mr. SACHCHIDANANDA SENNA asked:—

"(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the statement reported in the papers to have been made by Mr. Montagu in the House of Commons (an reply to a question put in 1911) that there will be no separate building for the Imperial Legislative Council in the new capital of Delhi, but that it will be a part of the Government House?"

"(b) Is it a fact that the said communication has created strong and emphatic protests from all sections of the Press in the country? If so, has the fact been brought to the notice of Government?"

"(c) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the demand mentioned on the subject is absolutely valid?"

"(d) If so, whether it was received at after consulting the non-official members of this Council?"

"(e) Will Government be further pleased to state if any final decision has now been arrived at as to the style in which the permanent buildings at Delhi are to be erected? If so, what?"

The Hon'ble Mr. HANFORD BURNES replied:—

"(a) Government have seen the papers referred to."

"(b) The attention of Government has been drawn to newspaper comments both disapproving and approving of the action proposed.

"(c) Yes.

"(d) No.

"(e) No decision has yet been arrived at."

The Hon'ble Mr. SAMUDRANANDA SIKKA asked :—

"(a) Will the Government be pleased to state the rules, if any, governing the association of public servants with the political institutions?

"(b) Is it true that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Ratigan, Judge, Chief Court, Lahore, has recently accepted the office of the President of the Anglo-Indian Association in the Punjab?

"(c) If there are any such rules as are referred to in paragraph (a) of this question, will the Government be pleased to say what are the characteristics of a political institution within the meaning of such rules, and whether the Anglo-Indian Association in the Punjab possesses those characteristics, and, if it does not, which of them are wanting in it?

"(d) If it is a political body, and if the association of public servants with such institutions be against the policy of the Government, will the Government be pleased to state what steps, if any, they propose to take to prevent the infringement of its rules on the subject?"

The Hon'ble Sir BRINDHAN CHANDLER replied :—

"(a) It is not altogether clear what the Hon'ble Member has in view by the expression 'political institutions,' but the general rule applicable to Government servants is that they shall not take part in political movements in, or having reference to the affairs of, the country.

"(b) The answer is in the affirmative.

"(c) The objects of the Association in question appear to be the unification of the conflicts and the furthering of the progress and development of the Dominions European and Anglo-Indian community, while maintaining and extending its rights and interests. The question whether these objects are political, or the reverse, depends upon the manner in which the Association conducts its activities. So far the aims of the Association are described as merely social.

"(d) It has not yet been brought to the notice of Government that in this case there has been any infringement of the rules, and no further action is therefore contemplated."

The Hon'ble Mr. SAMUDRANANDA SIKKA asked :—

"(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to a paragraph headed 'Punjab and the North-West Frontier Province' in the issue of the *Punjaber* (Lahore) of 9th May last?

"(b) If so, what truth, if any, is there in the allegations made therein (in the extract quoted in that paragraph from a correspondent's communication) to the effect that the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat interfered with the presentation of a memorial to His Excellency the Viceroy two days before the latter's visit to that town?

"(c) If the allegations be true, do Government propose to issue instructions to all District Officers directing them not to directly or indirectly interfere with the people in the matter of their laying petitions before their King-Emperor's representative or the head of their provincial Government? If not, why?"

The Hon'ble Sir A. H. McMAHON replied :—

"(a) The Government of India have seen the paragraph in question.

"(b) It is not known what truth there is in the allegations contained in that paragraph; but it is deemed necessary to inquire into the matter. The Rules for the submission of petitions to the Government of India (which were published under Home Department Notification No. 145 (Public), dated the 19th January 1905) are well known. Under section 1, Rule 1 of these Rules, every petition must be forwarded through the Local Government concerned. The direct presentation of a petition to His Excellency the Viceroy would have been an infringement of this Rule. If, therefore, the Deputy Commissioner of Kohat took the steps ascribed to him, he acted within his powers.

"(c) There seems to be no necessity to modify the Memorial Rules, and the Government of India do not therefore propose to issue to District Officers the instructions suggested by the Hon'ble Member."

The Hon'ble Mr. SAMUDRANANDA SIKKA asked :—

"(a) In these my Government publications in which information can be found about the present constitution and establishment of the Archaeological Survey Department—the *Archaeological Survey of India*—

division, which it is divided, the list of the names of the officers of the department, and the territorial jurisdiction of each circle?

"(b) If no such information is accessible, will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement on the points mentioned above?

"(c) Is any territorial redistribution in the Survey circles contemplated by means of changes brought about by the constitution of the provinces of Assam, Bengal and Bihar and Orissa?

"(d) If so, do Government propose to alter the jurisdiction of the Survey circles as to have one office for Bihar and Orissa, and another for Bengal and Assam?

"(e) If they do not propose to do so, will Government be pleased to state their reasons for the same?"

The Hon'ble Mr. HARRISON BATHUR replied:—

"(a) and (b) The constitution of the Archaeological Department and the territorial distribution of the divisions described in the Home Department Regulation No. 134-146, dated 28th April 1900, which was published in the Supplement to the Gazette of India. Lists of officers in the department are published quarterly in the Civil List of the Home, Education and Legislative Departments, which is sold to the public.

"A copy of the description and list is placed on the table.

"(c), (d) and (e) No territorial redistribution in the Archaeological Survey Circles is contemplated or considered necessary. Arrangements, however, are under consideration for transferring the headquarters of the Archaeological Superintendent from Banskipoor to Calcutta, while retaining the headquarters of the Assistant Superintendent at the former place. This change has been decided on, partly in order to relieve the services of the Superintendent at the Indian Museum, and partly in order that he may keep in close touch with the new Provincial Government, while the Assistant Superintendent will remain in the Capital of the new Province of Bihar and Orissa."

The Hon'ble Mr. SACHCHIDANANDA SENNA asked:—

"(a) With reference to the reply given to my question by the Hon'ble Mr. Bathurst, on the 17th February last, will the Government be pleased to now state the result of the negotiations with the Government of Canada in regard to the disabilities imposed in that country on the Mijunt's Indian subjects?

"(b) If nothing has been so far received from the Government of Canada, do Government propose to take any further steps in the matter? If not, why?"

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK replied:—

"No further information on this subject has been received from the Secretary of State since the reply given to the Hon'ble Member on the 17th February last. The Government of India are addressing the Secretary of State again on the subject."

The Hon'ble Mr. SENNA also asked:—

"Will Government be pleased to state:—

"(a) The policy adopted in different provinces with regard to the revision of the Government demand in ryotwari tracts as wet or dry lands, when there is a total or partial failure of crop on the whole or a portion of survey circles?"

"(b) In connection with the granting of such remissions, how is the term 'total or partial failure of crops' defined and applied in practice in different provinces?"

"(c) Does the term 'failure of crops,' for purposes of such remissions, include not only failure due to causes or defect in the supply of water but also those due to any cause whatsoever beyond the control of the ryot?"

"(d) Whether, at the time of the settlement of the Government demand, any provision is made in different provinces for the contingency of a total or partial loss of crop, and if not, whether remission is granted as a matter of grace or of right?"

"(e) What proportion, if any, of the outturn estimated for purposes of the settlement is allowed towards cultivating expenses in different provinces?"

"(f) Whether remission is granted in any province where the value of the crop is not more than the assessment on the land as the cost of cultivating the same?"

The Hon'ble Mr. ROBERT CLARKE replied:—

"(a) The policy adopted in the chief ryotwari provinces with regard to the revision of the Government demand, is contained in the Madras Board's Standing Orders Nos. 13 and 14, in the Bombay Government order of 17th March 1907, in Chapter VII of the Burma Land Revenue Regulations, 1911, in the Eastern Bengal and Assam Government Notification No. 1875-G of 12th December 1905, and the Government of India Resolution No. 8 of 22d March 1900.

- "(F) The term 'total or partial failure of crops' is not of general use in the regulations of revenues. If, however, the Hon'ble Member wishes to ascertain the extent to which revenues are subjected to varying degrees of crop failure, the above mentioned rules and orders will give him the information available on the subject.
- "(G) Generally speaking conclusions or suggestions of revenue are granted for unimportant or trifling failures of crops, but for the most circumstances under which remissions are granted, I must refer the Hon'ble Member to the orders and directions quoted above.
- "(H) In calculating the assessment of a land revenue, due provision is ordinarily made for the contingency mentioned by the Hon'ble Member. None the less the land revenue rates as determined are not as a rule rigidly applied in all contingencies. In the case for instance of irrigated lands under a consolidated land assessment, it is usually permissible that remissions should be given in certain circumstances, such as a deficiency or absence of water. In all cases, however, it rests solely with the Government to decide what remissions, if any, should be granted.
- "(I) It is not the practice to settle upon a fixed definite proportion of the value of the estimate as representing estimating expenses.
- "(J) The criterion for remission is ordinarily the relation of the crop to the normal average of full crops, and not, except indirectly, either of those indicated by the Hon'ble Member."

The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivas Rao asked:—

"Is it a fact that it took full six years from the date of the appointment of the Public Service Commission of 1886 before final orders thereon were carried into effect?"

The Hon'ble Sir Beaumont Chalmers replied:—

"It is the case that the Public Service Commission was appointed under orders of October 1886, while orders upon the most important point raised by their report, namely, the listing of certain posts as open to members of the Provincial Service, were passed in April 1892."

The Hon'ble Mr. Srinivas Rao asked:—

"With reference to the statement of the Hon'ble Mr. Wade in reply to my question on the Public Service question at the meeting of the Council held on the 17th March 1911, that 'an systematic inquiry has been made in order to ascertain whether more posts could be listed so as gradually to work up to the one-sixth proportion as proposed by the Public Service Commission. It went to ascertain therefore that there is a *prima facie* case for inquiry, and such inquiry will most certainly be made,' will the Government be pleased to state whether the inquiry has been made, and whether, pending the report of the Royal Public Service Commission and the Local Orders thereon, they would list more appointments to work up to the recommendation of the Public Service Commission of 1886?"

The Hon'ble Sir Beaumont Chalmers replied:—

"Since the statement made by Sir A. Enrie on the 17th March 1911, the question of increasing the number of 'listed' posts has been examined in some detail by the Government of India, but no general reference has yet been made to Local Governments on the subject. In view of the approaching inquiries of the Public Service Commission, it is undesirable to raise the question in a general form, but the possibility of increasing the number of such appointments is fully considered when additions are made from time to time to the different Provincial Cadres of the Indian Civil Service."

The Hon'ble Mr. Rao or Kottarai asked:—

"Is it a fact that difficulties were experienced during the elections held in 1909 under Schedule IV annexed to the Regulations for the nomination and election of Assistant Members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Port St. George because the provisions of that Schedule require that every elector shall attend at a particular place in his district and at a particular time before the Returning Officer for the purpose of recording his vote? Did any Members in the Presidency of Madras express their unwillingness to leave their homes for the purpose of recording their votes during the said elections?"

"If so, will the Government be pleased to say whether they propose to amend the said Schedule so as to provide:—

- (1) that in any case in which an elector cannot, owing to ill-health or any other valid reason, attend before an Returning Officer, the latter may be directed to go to the elector, on the payment by the elector of a fee to be fixed by the Government and the usual travelling allowance, as is done in the case of Magistrates and Sub-Registrars;

- (2) that an elector may record his vote before an Attending Officer not only in the district under which his name appears, but at any place in the Presidency to which he belongs, at which he happens to be on the date fixed for voting, or at any vote, at the place fixed by the Government for the presentation of nomination papers for attention, provided proper identification can be secured in each place;
- (3) that an elector may send his votes to the Attending Officer by registered post before any date that may be fixed for counting the votes, as is done in the case of the election of an Additional Member by the Corporation of Madras, or the University of Madras;
- (4) that the voting may be allowed to take place not on one day only as at present, but in any period not less than a week that the Government may be pleased to fix."

The Hon'ble Sir SAMUEL CANNING replied:—

"It is reported by the Local Government that some difficulty was experienced in connection with the presence of certain Zamindars in Madras city, owing to the Viceroy's visit, and a special Notification was therefore issued appointing the Under-Secretary as Additional Attending Officer and permitting such Zamindars to vote at Madras. All Revenue Divisional Officers, Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars not at the Taluk head-quarters were appointed Attending Officers in their districts, and each voter was at liberty to vote before any such officer in his district."

"Representations were received in a few other districts that certain Zamindars were unwilling to vote except at their own houses."

"The Government of Madras considered the expediency of making the amendments suggested, but doubted as to recommending the change chiefly because they involved a departure from the procedure of the British Raj. But, as stated in paragraph 19 of the Government of India Resolution No. 4513, dated the 15th November 1909, 'the difficulties were not regarded as serious, and objection was taken to any arrangement likely to detain Attending Officers at their head-quarters for more than one day.'"

"In view of these facts, the Government of India do not consider that the amendment of the Regulations on the lines indicated is necessary."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF DHANAPATI asked:—

"Would the Government be pleased to state if a second class compartment specially reserved for ladies is provided in all the passenger trains? If not, would the Government be pleased to say whether they propose to consider the desirability of having at least one such compartment provided in every passenger train?"

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. WILSON replied:—

"Compartment in second class coaches are set apart and labelled for 'Ladies only' on all Mail trains, and in some cases on express trains also."

"On all other trains carrying passengers, second class compartments for 'Ladies only' are provided whenever the previous notice required by the published railway rules is given."

"No complaints have been received by the Railway Board of difficulties occurring under these Rules, and, in these circumstances, the Government of India do not consider that any change in the existing arrangements is called for."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF DHANAPATI asked:—

"Are Government aware that Germany has any intention to send Indian traders from her East African possessions? If so, do Government intend to take steps for stopping imported Indian labour for German Colonies?"

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARE replied:—

"The only information which the Government of India have on the subject, referred to in the first part of the question, is that a proposal to expel Indians from German East Africa was discussed at a recent debate on the German Colonial Bill in the Reichstag. The proposal did not receive support from the German Government. As regards the second part, mentioned in migration do not take place to any of the German Colonies, and it would be unwise under the Indian A. Emigration Act."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF DHANAPATI asked:—

"Is it a fact that a Bill has been introduced in the Legislative Council of British East Africa for imposing a poll-tax of Rs. 15 a year on all the non-native population? Is it also a fact that the burden of such a tax will weigh heavily on 25,000 British Indians, and that the majority of these are labourers and artisans earning not more than Rs. 25 a month? If so, do the Government propose to draw the attention of the Secretary of State to this matter with a view to protect the interests of His Majesty's Indian subjects?"

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARE replied:—

"The Government of India have received no information in regard to the Bill referred to by the Hon'ble Member."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF DHIRAPATTA asked:—

"Would the Government consider the advisability of discouraging Government Officials and Government Functionaries from seeking election to the Local and Imperial Legislative Councils?"

The Hon'ble Sir RICHARD CROFTON replied:—

"The Government of India have recommended to the Secretary of State that the Regulations should be altered so as to deter Government officers from candidature. They are now going to make a similar restriction in the case of persons who have retired from Government Service."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF DHIRAPATTA asked:—

"Would the Government be pleased to state if any further territorial redistribution is contemplated in the near future, and if so, would the Government be pleased to indicate the time at which such redistribution will be made?"

The Hon'ble Sir RICHARD CROFTON replied:—

"No proposals for further territorial distributions are under the consideration of the Government of India."

The Hon'ble the RAJA OF DHIRAPATTA asked:—

"Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the Stores Committee's report of 1906, as recorded by the 'Statesman' of the 22nd July 1907, to the effect that 'onwards to the value of £45,500' was now being made in the year 1904-05, for articles which could probably have been obtained at local manufacture' and also to the observations of the Chairman of the Indian Engineering Association in the 'Statesman' newspaper of the 21st July, to the effect that though since that time Indian Engineering Firms have largely increased and extended their producing capacity, they, to-day in 1911, 'can train an increase of work' with the Government."

"Did the Government issue a Resolution in 1909 on the subject of the local purchase of Indian stores? If so, do the Government propose to require into the matter so far whether the rules contained in the Government Resolution of 1909 are fully followed?"

The Hon'ble Mr. CHANG replied:—

"The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. Government are also aware of the observations of the Chairman of the Indian Engineering Association referred to by the Hon'ble Member and recently received a representation from that body on the subject. A copy of the correspondence which has been published for general information is placed on the table."

"As regards the last part of the question Government issued a Resolution in 1909 on the subject of the local purchase of stores; and they have steadily endeavored to secure the observance of the policy announced therein that preference should be given to locally manufactured articles. But it is obviously impossible for the Government of India to insist on such preference unless and until the local officers requiring the articles are fully satisfied that the locally manufactured goods are of the requisite quality and obtainable at a satisfactory price. The Government of India recognize that difficulty may have been felt in giving full effect to their policy, owing more, owing largely to the absence of adequate facilities for testing locally manufactured goods of iron and steel. These facilities have now been provided, and it is hoped that they will lead to an increase in local purchases in the future. Government do not consider that there are grounds at the present moment for making a special inquiry into the matter, and I can assure the Hon'ble Member that it is one which will continue to receive their most careful attention."

The Hon'ble Mr. CHENGAI asked:—

"a. Is the Government aware that a feeling of uneasiness prevails among the Indian pilgrims to Mecca this year owing to the appearance of Italian workshops in the Red Sea?"

"(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to say whether they propose to take such steps as to ensure the safety of the pilgrims during their voyages to Mecca and back?"

The Hon'ble Mr. HENRIETTA BOWEN replied:—

"(a) The Government have received no special information of the uneasiness among Indian pilgrims to Mecca owing to the appearance of Italian workshops in the Red Sea."

- "(b) In the interests of those pilgrims, however, representations were made to the Italian Government in June last. That Government has given assurance that all necessary dispositions will be adopted to smooth the arbitrary assignments of the position with every possible facility for the pilgrims. Arrangements have been made by which British Consuls in the Red Sea convey information as to pilgrim ships to the Italian Majesty's Ambassador at Rome."

The Hon'ble Mr. GUTHRIE asked:—

- "(a) Is the Government aware that the ten scholarships recently offered by the Government of India to students for study in foreign countries have all been allotted to students other than Moslems?"

- "(b) If so, will the Government be pleased to say whether they propose to take such steps as will secure in future at least three of these exclusively to Moslem students?"

The Hon'ble Sir HENRY BATES replied:—

"The Hon'ble Member is referred to the reply made to a similar question asked by the Hon'ble Mr. Saha this morning."

The Hon'ble Sir CHAS. GRAMER asked:—

- "(a) Will Government be pleased to state what measures (if any) are being taken to improve the efficiency of Railway systems in British India?"

- "(b) Will Government be pleased to give particulars of the total sums expended by the railways that are financed by the State in each of the last three years?"

- "(c) Will Government be pleased to give particulars separately of the total sums required by the East Indian, North Western, Great Indian Peninsula and Bombay, Madras and Central India Railways in each of the last three years, and also separately the total sums actually spent on capital account by these four Railways in each of the last three years?"

The Hon'ble Mr. CLARK replied:—

"As regards the first part of the question, the remedial measures which have been taken are as follows. A large amount of rolling stock has been ordered in addition to that provided for and already ordered under this year's programme. An additional grant of Rs. 12 crores has also been made over and above the amount sanctioned in the programme for this year, and this sum has already been allotted to the different Railway Corporations. In the additional special sum which has been taken to divide it mainly among those railways on which progress has been most slow during the past months, and it seems that it should be spent as far as possible on works which will have a direct bearing on the expedition of traffic. The Government of India hope to be in a position to start for the railway programme of 1932-33 a sum substantially larger than that provided during the current year."

"As regards the second and third parts of the question, I am laying on the table a statement containing the information asked for by my Hon'ble friend."

The Hon'ble Sir CHAS. GRAMER asked:—

- "Will the Government be pleased to say whether any pictures have recently been removed from Government House, Calcutta? If so, will the Government be pleased to have a statement compiled and put on the table giving a list of all such pictures, together with a detailed history of the circumstances, with the dates, under which they were originally acquired and placed in Government House?"

The Hon'ble Sir ROBERT CURRIE replied:—

- "A list of 42 pictures which have been removed from Government House, Calcutta, for repair and cleaning has been placed on the table. The Government of India have at present information relating to the date and circumstances of the acquisition of only 18 of those pictures. This information has been entered in the list."

The Hon'ble Sir CHAS. GRAMER asked:—

- "Will the Government be pleased to state whether any articles, which were at one time handed over from Government House to permanent loans to the custody of the Trustees of the Victoria Memorial, were subsequently removed from the Memorial collection and replaced in Government House during the Viceregency of the Earl of Bland, and, if so, have any of such articles been recently removed from Calcutta or otherwise disposed of? If such is the case, will Government be pleased to state if it is their present intention to have such articles returned to the custody of the Trustees and replaced in the Memorial collection or such an official accommodation has been provided for their retention?"

- "Is it a fact that the articles referred have special historical associations which would render their location in the Memorial collection peculiarly fitting?"

The Hon'ble Sir THOMAS CANNAN replied :—

"On the 2nd March 1912, the Secretary to the Trustees in the Victoria Memorial Hall had an interview with the Military Secretary to the Viceroy with reference to a letter, dated the 14th February 1912, he had addressed to the Private Secretary in regard to the possibility of returning State pictures now in Government House being eventually housed in the Victoria Memorial Hall.

"The Secretary to the Trustees was informed that His Excellency the Viceroy considered himself as holding a double position towards the future Viceroy in regard to these State pictures. His Excellency found them housed in the Governor-General's residence as belonging to the Governor-General's collection, and he considered he was bound to retain the guardianship of them in the official residence of himself and his successors.

"In regard to the Statue of Lord Dalhousie and the Marquis of Wellesley which had been obtained by public subscription, notices were issued to the Superintendent, Victoria Station, Calcutta, to hand them over to the Secretary to the Trustees, whenever convenient after His Excellency's departure."

The Hon'ble Mr. SACHCHIDANANDA SIKHIA asked :—

"Are the Government contemplating any measures for reducing the wealth of the Hindus so as to make them immune from drought?"

The Hon'ble Sir. McLEOD replied :—

"I should like notice of that question."

The Hon'ble Mr. SACHCHIDANANDA SIKHIA asked :—

"(a) Has the attention of the Government been drawn to the following passage in report of the trial of Private Pickett in the Mian Mir case—was before the Punjab Chief Court and published in the *Civil and Military Gazette* (Lahore) of the 29th June last?

"His Lordship asked whether the case suggested in shooting of dogs were shown the restraint boundaries or whether they were just let loose. Witness (Pargaret Hunt) replied that the men so employed were not shown the boundaries. After some further discussion His Lordship remarked that the unsatisfactory state of affairs in regard to the shooting of stray dogs in enforcement limits was apparently more the fault of the superior authority than of the dog-shooters."

"(b) If so, do Government propose to issue such instructions on the subject as will prevent such contingencies in future? If not, why?"

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief replied :—

"The Government have now under consideration the issue of instructions on the subject."

The Hon'ble Sir Babulal B. N. MISHRA asked :—

"Will Government be pleased to give information in regard to the following matters for each year from 1907-08 to 1911-12?

"(a) The total amount expended on the undermentioned railway stores consumed for in England through the agency of the India Office, namely, bridgework, engineering plant, workshop machinery, permanent way, locomotive and rolling stock, station materials and fueling, tools and other stores.

"(b) The total amount expended on all kinds of stores for railways purchased in India, exclusive of stores, bricks, mortar, earth and sand, specifying the different classes of stores and the amount spent on each, and also specifying the amounts of such purchases for each railway.

"(c) The total cost of the establishments maintained for the purchase of stores in England and in the different provinces in India.

"(d) The number of vessels employed in bringing railway stores, the quantities of stores so brought, and the amount of freight paid on them for Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Madras and other ports of British India and Native States.

"(e) The total amount of capital locked up in railway stores during the last year and for the five years immediately preceding?"

The Hon'ble Sir T. R. WYNN replied :—

"The information, so far as it is available, is given below :—

(a) The total railway stores consumed for in England through the agency of the India Office was approximately :—

Year	Amount.
1907-08	4,50,91,634
1908-09	4,94,25,000
1909-10	3,12,05,042
1910-11	2,78,60,350
1911-12	3,20,13,886

- (4) The total outlay on stores purchased in India by State Railways financed by the State, exclusive of building materials and other stores purchased by Engineers and charged direct to works, was approximately :—

Year	Amount.
1907-08	Rs.
1908-09	31,40,78,728
1909-10	34,36,32,642
1910-11	35,80,55,547
1911-12	35,31,59,420
"12	37,40,41,694

- "(5) The cost of the Stores Department of the India Office is estimated to be approximately Rs. 5,00,000 per annum. That Department is employed on the supply of stores for all Government Departments and services in India, including Outlays under construction and being worked, by State Agency.

"The cost of the Stores Establishment of the Railways financed by the State mentioned in the budget for the current year is Rs. 50,55,200. This establishment is engaged in the purchase, receipt, custody, issue and accounting of general stores. The proportion of cost assignable to purchasing stores cannot be determined.

- "(6) The information is not available, but could be supplied by Railway Administration if desired in the course of time, and

"(7) The capital devoted to stores by Railways financed by Government at the end of the past six financial years was :—

Year	Amount.
1906-07	Rs.
1907-08	10,10,04,153
1908-09	12,79,42,684
1909-10	12,80,76,168
1910-11	22,39,23,105
" 1911-12	25,49,61,872
" 1912	22,07,24,089

"Without some explanation these figures might be misleading.

"The stores accounts of Railways include not only the stores required to be kept on Revenue account for the working of Railways, but also the whole of the depletable materials required for construction purposes both on new lines and on new lines and rolling stock of all kinds. The cost of all this material is passed through stores accounts as a matter of convenience on their way to be used for the particular purposes for which they were bought. The accounts also include all the residue of cost kept by Railways."

The Hon'ble the Raja or Dhanapada asked :—

"(1) Do the Government propose to inquire if the Warrant of Precedence published with the Home Department Notification No. 328 of the 10th February 1909 by the Government of India is strictly observed in the Provincial and District Durbars, and to issue circulars that in future the Warrant of Precedence referred to above should be strictly adhered to not only in Durbars but in all official functions where the question of precedence arises?

"(2) Further, would the Government be pleased to state if Additional Members of the Imperial and Provincial Legislative Councils are entitled to take precedence over the titled noblemen who are not members of any Legislative Council?"

The Hon'ble the Secretary answered :—

"The Government of India have no reason to suppose that the Warrant of Precedence is not generally observed to regulate the relative position of the persons to whom it relates.

"They do not propose, therefore, to make legislation or issue orders on the subject. The Warrant does not profess to regulate the precedence of any person other than the holders of the offices mentioned in it. Questions relating to relative precedence of persons mentioned in the Warrant and persons not mentioned in it can only be decided by the authority responsible for the arrangements at the particular Durbar or function at which the matter may arise."

The Hon'ble the Raja or Dhanapada asked :—

"Do the Government propose to consider the desirability of making further provision for gratuitous distribution of quinine in districts in which malaria is prevalent?"

The Hon'ble the Secretary answered :—

"Free distribution of quinine is already made in accordance with the requirements of each Province by Local Governments, and no separate action by the Government of India appears to be called for."

The Hon'ble BANI BHUPENDRA NATH BARI asked:—

"(a) Has the attention of Government been called to an account published in the *Republic* newspaper of the 4th September 1932 (Calcutta edition), under the heading 'Political prisoners in the Andamans'?"

"(b) Is it a fact that these prisoners are treated with greater severity than ordinary criminals, such as murderers? If so, have any orders been issued by Government to this effect?"

"(c) Will the Government be pleased to say whether they propose to inquire into the truth of the allegations made in the same account, and publish the report for general information?"

The Hon'ble Sir KEMARAJ CHAKRAVARTY replied:—

"(a) The Government of India has seen the article referred to.

"(b) Subject to the rules governing the management of the settlement, the treatment of prisoners at Port Blair is left to the discretion of the Superintendent. There are no orders that these particular prisoners should be treated with special severity.

"(c) Government do not propose to ask for a special report in connection with these allegations. They have previously, in connection with similar statements in the Press, satisfied themselves that the prisoners to whom reference is made are not being subjected to undue severity, nor to treatment which affords any reasonable ground for complaint. Writing on the 5th May last, Lieutenant-Colonel Browning remarked:—

"I personally frequently see these prisoners, and only from the few observations I have made I ever reached any conclusion; the majority of them are quite reasonable and well behaved."

The Hon'ble BANI BHUPENDRA NATH BARI asked:—

"Is the Government aware that one of the prisoners named Umbar Dutt has since become insane?"

The Hon'ble Sir KEMARAJ CHAKRAVARTY replied:—

"We have not yet received confirmation of this report from the Superintendent of Port Blair, but he has been asked to state whether it is true or not."

The Hon'ble Mr. SURENDRA BOSE asked:—

"Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing the number of Indians and Europeans employed in the different departments under the Government of India at their head-quarters receiving salaries between Rs 500 and Rs 1,000 a month and of Rs 1,000 a month and upwards?"

The Hon'ble Mr. SHANKAR replied:—

"The appended statement* has been placed on the table. It is assumed that the Hon'ble Mr. SURENDRA BOSE desires that members of the Executive Council should be included in the term 'Europeans'."

The Hon'ble Mr. GURDIT SINGH asked:—

"(a) Is it a fact that nine of the three Mohammedan festivals of the Id'ulade, Id'ul Fitr, Ashura (tenth day of Moharrum) is a public holiday under the Indian Negotiable Instruments Act in some of the Provinces of British India?"

"(b) If so, do Government propose to ask Local Governments of those provinces to declare the said days to be public holidays under section 25 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881?"

The Hon'ble Sir KEMARAJ CHAKRAVARTY replied:—

"(a) The practice varies in different provinces, but it is correct that there are provinces in which none of the three days mentioned are observed as holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

"(b) Discretion as to the notification of public holidays was deliberately vested in Local Governments in 1920, and the Government of India do not propose to interfere with its exercise. As the Mohammedan calendar is doubtless aware, in addition to holidays notified under the Negotiable Instruments Act, local holidays are not infrequently given on the occasion of religious festivals to the followers of the particular sect concerned, and copies of the present question and answers will be circulated to all Local Governments in the ordinary course."

The Hon'ble Mr. GURDIT SINGH asked:—

"(a) Is there any rule notifying all Mussalman employees of Government to sufficient time between the hours of 12-30 and 2 P.M. on Fridays to enable them to say their Janam prayers?"

"(b) If not, is it not a fact that such employees feel considerable inconvenience owing to the absence of such a rule?"

"(c) If so, will Government be pleased to say whether they propose to take the matter into their consideration?"

The Hon'ble Sir BENNETT CRANFORD replied :—

"(a) There is no rule on the subject.

"(b) A Resolution was passed early this year by the Provincial Muslim League Association of India advocating the grant of two hours' leave to Mohammedan Government employees, a copy of which was communicated to the Government of India. Beyond that the Government of India have no evidence that there were any felt by Mohammedan Government servants owing to the absence of such a rule.

"(c) The Government of India will be ready to take the matter into their consideration when they have definite proof that there is a general demand for such a rule."

The Hon'ble Mr. GUNAWARDENAR asked :—

"Will the Government be pleased to say whether they propose to consider and also put before the Public Service Commission the question of raising the pay of subordinate police officers from the rank of sub-inspector downwards?"

The Hon'ble Sir BENNETT CRANFORD replied :—

"It will be for the Public Service Commission to decide what questions they desire to take up as coming within the scope of the reference made to them."

The Hon'ble Mr. GUNAWARDENAR asked :—

"(a) Is it a fact that there was a heavy mortality from cholera among the pilgrims in Pondicherry the last six months? If so, has the attention of the Government been drawn to it?"

"(b) If so, was the Government aware that there were any special circumstances in connection with the festival that would cause an extraordinary influx of pilgrims on the last occasion?"

"(c) If so, will the Government be pleased to say whether they propose to direct sufficient safeguards being adopted in future specially as regards the provision for water-supply and wholesome food so that the ravages of cholera may to some extent be checked?"

The Hon'ble Sir BENNETT CRANFORD replied :—

"The Government of India have no information with regard to cholera (a) and (b) of the Hon'ble Member's question. As regards (c) the Hon'ble Member is referred to the letter from the Department of Education to Mad Government No. 1678-1686, dated the 5th August 1935, which has been published regarding the proposed inquiry into the possibility of improving the sanitary conditions of pilgrims' quarters. A copy of this letter is laid on the table. In addition to those proposals, two officers of the Indian Medical Service have been placed on special duty under the auspices of the Indian Research Fund, to hold a special inquiry into the causes underlying the spread of cholera."

The Hon'ble Mr. GUNAWARDENAR asked :—

"Will the Government be pleased to state the conditions of service of managers and employees under the Coast of Works as regards pension, leave and travelling? Do these conditions differ from those applicable to the class of persons in the regular service of the Government? If so, what are the points of difference, and do Government propose to take steps for the removal of such points of difference?"

The Hon'ble Sir BENNETT CRANFORD replied :—

"The information will be collected."

The Hon'ble RAJA SIR MOHAMMED AZIZ MOHAMMED KHAN asked :—

"(a) Will the Government be pleased to lay on the table a statement showing respectively the existing number of Fellows, members of Senate and members of the Syndicate in each University in India, giving details of their nationality?"

"(b) Will the Government be pleased to state as to how many of the existing Fellows, members of the Senate and Syndicate are elected, and how many nominated in each University with details of their nationality?"

The Hon'ble Sir BENNETT CRANFORD replied :—

"The Government of India have information up to date only as regards the Calcutta University. A statement regarding that University is laid on the table. Figures for the other Universities will be called for and laid on the table in due course."

The Hon'ble RAJA SIR MOHAMMED AZIZ MOHAMMED KHAN asked :—

"Is it a fact that recruitment in the Army is not longer made from Oudh, and that the stoppage of such recruit went from Oudh has caused great disappointment in the families of retired Mohammedan Military personnel?"

"If so, do Government propose to reconsider the question of recruitment?"

His Excellency the COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF replied—

"Resolving from Oudh for the Indian Army has not been discontinued. The following changes are suggested there amongst—

Brigades.
Regiments.
Hindostani Mussulmans."

WILD BIRDS AND ANIMALS PROTECTION BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir RICHARD CHANDLER moved that the Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to make better provision for the protection and preservation of certain wild birds and animals be taken into consideration. He said: "My Lord, I have nothing to add to the statements previously made regarding this Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir RICHARD CHANDLER moved that the Bill to make better provision for the protection and preservation of certain wild birds and animals, as amended, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

PRESIDENCY SMALL CAUSE COURTS (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir RICHARD CHANDLER moved that the Bill further to amend the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir RICHARD CHANDLER moved that the Bill further to amend the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act, 1882, be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

INDIAN EXTRADITION (AMENDMENT) BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir RICHARD CHANDLER moved that the Bill to amend the Indian Extradition Act, 1905, be taken into consideration.

Sir VICTORIAN TRENCHARD moved the following amendment:—

"That the consideration of this Bill be deferred until the Delhi Session, as the measure is a non-commercial one, and that the Bill be then referred to a Select Committee."

He said:—"My Lord, this amending Bill appears to be a very small and innocent measure, and the fact that Government have been pleased to introduce it during the Hindu Season when, in a rule, only non-commercial subjects are taken up, shows that Government have acted on that assumption. It proposes to extend to the Presidency Magistrates in Presidency towns the obligations laid on District Magistrates in British India to receive and execute warrants, issued by Political Agents, in certain cases. In order to understand the nature of its obligations thus proposed to be extended, it is necessary to go into section VII of Act 1905 in some detail. That section provides that:—

- "1. Where an extradition offence has been committed or is supposed to have been committed by a person not being a European British subject, in the territories of any State not being a Foreign State, and such person escapes into or is in British India, and the Political Agent in or for such State issues a warrant addressed to the District Magistrate of any District in which such person is believed to be, for his arrest and delivery at a place and to a person or authority indicated in the warrant, such Magistrate shall not in possession of such warrant and may give directions accordingly.
- "2. A warrant issued as mentioned in sub-section (1) shall be executed in the manner provided by the law for the time being in force with reference to the execution of warrants, and the accused person, when arrested, shall, unless released in accordance with the provisions of this Act, be forwarded to the place and delivered to the person or authority indicated in the warrant."

"In other words, except as regards European British subjects, a District Magistrate in British India is obliged to hand over any person falling in his jurisdiction, whether the subject of the Native State or a British subject, to the State which asks for his extradition, on the warrant issued by the Political Agent for that State. I only have call attention to the fact that, under rule 4 of the Rules made by the Government of India under section 22 of the Act and dated June, the 15th May 1904, the Political Agent is not even required to make a 'preliminary inquiry' or merely to be able to satisfy himself otherwise that there is a prima facie case against

the point. My Lord, a preliminary inquiry by the Political Agent who is generally a Military officer without any judicial training, is itself a very undesirable provision against illegal arrests on the liberty of the subject; but, aside from it to which I have referred, even the desirability of a preliminary inquiry may be made by anybody provided the Political Agent is pleased to consent, and, if it is satisfied, and when a warrant is issued by a Political Agent, it is placed to conscience, it must be executed by a District Magistrate or by a District Agent with such leave or sanction in the matter.

I may mention here that the Bombay High Court has held down that the Act of 1903 leaves absolutely no discretion either with the District Magistrates or even with the High Court in judge of the merits of the case on which a warrant has been issued.

The case that I refer to was in 1905 *Arora, J., in Emperor v. Nanda Ah Nanda* said:—

"There is no provision in the Indian Extradition Act or in the Code of Criminal Procedure or in any other law, making an inquiry by a competent British Court in British India (on the merits of the accusation, whether in the presence of the accused or otherwise, as a condition precedent to the issue and execution of the warrant of a Political Agent under section 7 of the Indian Extradition Act."

This is the allegation which is now proposed to add to the Presidency Magistrate's power to issue warrants in the direction proposed, but rather in that of leaving this extraordinary power of Political Agents by proper safeguards subjected to some regular judicial trial to provide for the execution of the Presidency-terms of this extradition power of the Political Agents. It is bad enough as applying to the districts, but in the Presidency-terms of the Political Agents. In the districts, generally speaking, few subjects of Native States of this respect, especially in Bombay, a very large section of the population come from the Native States, and there are often among them men, with great accumulated interests, carrying on considerable property, and concerns under the jurisdiction of His Majesty's High Courts. Whether the end in the Presidency-terms, by submitting to provide for the execution in the Presidency-terms of the Political Agents' warrants under the circumstances I have mentioned above. I can assure Government that the proposal to bring them in the same category as the so-called districts is wrong, with grave misgivings by the inhabitants of the Presidency-terms who, rightly or wrongly, dread the substitution in their case of the rough and ready method of the uneducated. There is very good reason why this should be so. The proposed amendment long-standing business in the Presidency-terms can, practically on some occasions, be started and handed over to the tender services of a Native State without any shadow of reflecting on himself. I wish, My Lord, to speak with all respect, of the Native States. I am one of those who believe that the Native States of India play a very important part in our political system, and I am proud to say that I know several Chiefs of Native States who, for enlightenment and for high character, are comparable with the most eminent Statesmen of any country in the world. But, My Lord, we all know that these are Native States and Native States. I am bound, in speaking on this Bill, to point out that, if passed, it will apply to all the Native States in the British Empire without exception. It is impossible to discriminate in legislation of this kind between a small advanced State and an advanced State whose judicial institutions may be on a level of equal efficiency with those of British India. It is true that the danger of the proposed Bill, as instead of the Act of 1903, is. We must recognize, My Lord, that, especially in cases of the smaller States, the judicial system, if a system it can be said, is of the most primitive character and, in fact, it may be said that the will of the Chief is the law of the land. It is obvious that to pass a law which subjects a respectable subject of British India, accustomed to the pale protection of his life, liberty and property, to the authority of a Native State, is a measure in such a State, is a measure to which this Council will not attach itself for very strong reasons. If this provision is laid in the case of the subjects of Native States, it is a measure proportionate to the case of British subjects, because it really means that they may be arrested and deported from British India at the instance of a Native State much more lightly than they are in the case of England or any other British territory other than India, in which case a great force may be made before the January in India.

"From these remarks, it will be seen that I view with considerable apprehension the powers already conferred by the Act of 1903 on Political Agents, and that I cannot but sympathize without considerable anxiety the proposal embodied in the Bill to extend them to the Presidency-terms. I think I have said enough to show that the proposed Bill is not a well-considered measure, and that it would be unjust to pass it in the summary manner in which it is intended to be passed. As I have said, subject and influential notion of public opinion in Bombay is seriously aroused in mind about the consequences of the proposed extension of the Act to the Presidency-terms. I, therefore, deeply grieve for the postponement of the Bill to the Delhi

MOTOR VEHICLE INTERNATIONAL CIRCULATION BILL.

The Hon'ble Sir RICHARD CRADDOCK moved that the Bill to facilitate the International Circulation of Motor Vehicles be taken into consideration.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Sir RICHARD CRADDOCK moved that the Bill to facilitate the International Circulation of Motor Vehicles be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

DELHI LAWS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. SYED AHMED INAM moved for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the application of the law in force in the Province of Delhi and for the extension of other enactments therein.

He said:—“My Lord, I move for leave to introduce a Bill which deals with the application and adaptation of the law in force to the territory which under the Proclamation issued in the Gazette of India Extraordinary of yesterday will be separated from the Punjab on the 1st of October next, and will be brought under the immediate authority and management of Your Excellency's Government under the designation of the Chief Commissioner of Delhi. This territory comprises the Tehsil of Delhi and the area in the jurisdiction of the Police-station of Bakhshali, and will be placed in charge of an officer who will be the Chief Commissioner of the new Province. Some time recently has been made of the term *Province* in reference to this territorial re-distribution, but as our Indian Legislatures is not familiar with this term, we have preferred to utilize the expression ‘Province’ which has a known meaning in our legal phraseology. As effect is to be given to the new arrangements in the immediate future, it is a matter of urgent necessity that provisions should be made for the application and adaptation of the existing laws to the new conditions. Honourable Members may be aware that, under the provisions of the Indian Councils Act, the existing laws remain in force unless repealed or altered, but some modification of force is necessary for their proper exercise by the authorities that the altered circumstances will bring into existence. The measure which I propose to place before the Council does not touch the substance of the laws in force, and may safely be regarded as no more than a draftsman's Bill. The alteration of form is provided for by clause 3 read with schedule B and clause 4 (2) and 5 (1) of the Bill. Clause 3 also enables the Governor-General in Council to direct that any power conferred on the Local Government shall be exercised by him or any other authority that he may specify, and not by the Chief Commissioner of Delhi. Clause 7 of the Bill is also of considerable utility, inasmuch as it empowers the Governor-General in Council to apply to the Province of Delhi enactments in force in other parts of British India. This provision saves unnecessary resort to legislation in cases where suitable laws are already in existence. I may mention that there is precedent in our Legislature for such a salutary provision as this. This Bill has been in the main and on the lines of the Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and Assam Laws Act of 1912, and has all the features and characteristics of a more formal legislative measure. As the Proclamation above referred to is to take effect on the 1st of October next, I shall, in the event of the present motion being carried, move for the Bill to be taken into consideration with a view to its being passed to-day. Before I close my remarks, I wish to point out that the Bill does not in any way affect the jurisdiction of the Chief Court of the Punjab in the territory ceded by the Proclamation.

“My Lord, I move for leave to introduce the Bill.”

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. SYED AHMED INAM:—“My Lord, I introduce the Bill and pray Your Excellency to suspend the rules of business to admit of the Bill being taken into consideration.”

His Excellency the PRINCE:—“I declare the rules suspended.”

The Hon'ble Mr. SYED AHMED INAM moved that the Bill be taken into consideration.

The Hon'ble BAHADUR SHARF-UD-DIN KHAN:—“May I inquire as to what will be the pay and emoluments of the officer designated as the Chief Commissioner of Delhi? Will they be the same as those of a Commissioner of a Division, or the Chief Commissioner of Assam?”

The Hon'ble Mr. SYED AHMED INAM:—“My Lord, this is hardly a question that a Law Member may answer, but I endeavour to answer it in this way, that the designation of the Chief Commissioner has been made with a purpose. In our legal system, the term ‘Chief Commissioner’ has got a special meaning, and when I put the term ‘Chief Commissioner’ in that Bill and also in consonance with the Proclamation, I had no intention whatsoever of going into the question of the salary of the officer. I was more concerned with the technical meaning of that term in view of the particular system that prevails amongst us.”

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. SYED AHMED INAM moved that the Bill be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

ADMINISTRATOR-GENERAL'S BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. STUBBART is called for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to the office and duties of Administrator-General.

He said—Mr. Speaker, the measures that fell to the lot of a Law Member to introduce seldom relate to subjects which are other than purely official and pecuniary. They do not lead themselves to flights of fancy. It is not for the Law Member, like my Hon'ble Colleague the Home Member, to deal with metaphors and dream upon the "Nations" airy waves prevailing in the aerial blue or like my Hon'ble Colleague in the Commerce and Industry Department to tell of the flow of commerce pouring. My subject to-day—the administration of the assets of deceased persons by State Officers—may be of great practical importance, but it is not likely to excite more than a sustained interest outside legal circles. The Bill which I now propose to introduce relates to the law governing the office and duties of Administrator-General. The existing law is principally embodied in Act 2 of 1874, and although amending measures have come up before this Council from time to time since then, no comprehensive revision of the subject-matter of the law has been taken up. In a period of nearly forty years great changes in the conditions and constitution of the office to which this law applies have taken place. Society has advanced with rapid strides, and the necessity of a revision of the law has long been felt.

It will, therefore, hardly be disputed that the time has come when a Consolidating and Amending Bill should be placed on the legislative agenda. The lapse of time which has made the general scheme of the Act of 1874 somewhat out of harmony with our modern Statute-book, and the fact that the present law is contained in no less than five different enactments, will, I have no doubt, be admitted to be a sufficient plea for consolidation, and the justification for amendment is no less strong. The details of the various enactments which it is proposed to make are explained at some length in the Statement of Objects and Reasons and the Notes on Clauses annexed to the Bill, and thus so hardly the stage at which I need detain the Council for their consideration is an extensive measure. I will, therefore, content myself with making a short reference to some of the more important changes that the Bill purports to carry out. But before doing so, however, I must premise that the Government of India have been assisted in the preparation of this measure by the views and the suggestions which were received from the Calcutta High Court and the various Local Governments and Administrations. The views of Mr. Hyde, the Administrator-General of Bengal, and Mr. Bannister-Slater, the Administrator-General of Bombay, have also received most careful consideration. We have not always been able to give effect to their recommendations, but much useful assistance has been obtained in this way.

I may, therefore, safely say that there has been no poverty of material or lack of considered opinion as a basis for the measure. I will now refer very briefly to some of the more important changes made by the Bill. The Act of 1874 provided for the nomination of Administrator-General by commission, but the Act of 1902 made it possible for them to be salaried officers of Government, and in fact as a result of an enquiry by a Committee presided over by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Salk, the Administrator-General of Bengal was converted into a salaried officer in that year. A similar change was carried out in the Bombay Presidency in 1905. The responsibility attaching to the functions of an Administrator-General has been found to be so grave and onerous, that it has been felt to be a necessity to secure greater control by doing away with the system of recommendation by commission and fixing a salary, Government taking both the liabilities and the fees of the office. As to fees, the Bill aims at greater flexibility so as to have been found that the defects in the present system have pertained largely and numerously relate coming under the management of the Administrator-General. But at the same time other provision is made so that the Government is not permitted to withhold the fees of estates, and all that is intended is that the income of the office should cover its expenditure.

"The Bill widens the field of selection for the appointment of an Administrator-General by throwing it open not only to Barristers, but also to Attorneys, Solicitors and Vacants in the Presidencies of Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. I venture to think that the selection is reasonable as the range of choice will not exclude talent and experience in the legal branches of the legal profession. It has not been considered desirable to carry the extension any further in the three major provinces as the volume of work is large enough to secure sufficiently high salary to attract men of ability from the profession which is best fitted to deal with the difficulties which attach to the satisfactory discharge of the duties of the Administrator-General. This point, however, is closely connected with another important feature which the Bill permits of. Experience has shown that the material of the Government of India over the Administrator-General of Bengal is open to the objection that are loanable from too much conservatism, and it is possible that this may be so in other parts of India. It has to be remembered of course that Provision made in this measure has a very much wider extent than is ordinarily implied in the expression. The Presidency of Bengal, for example, stretches from the North-Western Frontier Province to Burma. It has, therefore, been considered expedient to take power to withdraw from the existing Provision which provides otherwise, necessary with a view to create provincial central over provincial Administrator-General. This will be a step in decentralisation which, it is hoped, will secure greater efficiency and more complete supervision. It is needless to say that such a step will always be taken with due regard to local conditions, and to the care and watchful supervision. Should however such a division be effected, selection for the post of provincial Administrator-General will not improbably be made from the

legal profession as mentioned above, but it is not inconceivable that considerations of economy on the one hand and the lack of sufficient attention to the efficiency and such a selection impossible, and therefore the Bill remains. It is possible for an officer already in Government service to be appointed in such a case. I may add that it is improbable that selection will ordinarily be made outside the class from which appointments are natural, and the provision of the Bill is intended to guard a contingency arising out of the conditions in places not so advanced as the three Presidency towns.

"The Bill makes an important change in the status of the Administrator-General in so far that it makes him a Corporation Sole with perpetual succession and an official seal. This amendment makes it possible to dispense with every section of the present law, and is, I think, a considerable improvement on the old Act. This change accords with the method adopted in the Public Trusts Act of 1902.

"There is just one matter to which I wish to draw attention, viz., the provision in the draft Bill regarding audit and accounts. The new powers we have given to persons lawfully interested in estates for obtaining copies of the account. We consider it absolutely desirable that the public should have the fullest confidence in the administration with which the Bill deals, and we think this can be best secured by a strict system of audit and inspection. Details of maladministration I have, given a general outline of the changes we propose, reserving the consideration of details and technicalities to a future stage in the progress of the Bill in this Council.

"My Lord, I move for leave to introduce the Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Frank Aitken introduced the Bill, and moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazette in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The Hon'ble Chief Minister, Karna Rao:—"My Lord, with reference to the observations made by the Hon'ble the Law Member, it is difficult for me, and being before on the text of the Bill which he has introduced, to offer any criticism upon this very important measure. I can, however, assure my friend that he need not have complained for not being able to take the same flight of fancy as the Hon'ble the Hon'ble Minister had when he spoke of evil men grappling in the central lion. My Lord, I have some knowledge of the working of the Administrator-General's office, and I may tell my friend that if the stories in the Central House Street of Calcutta had tongue to speak they would be able to unfold a tale which would make even the most stoical amongst us to compassion and pity for those for whom a benevolent society has made good service provisions. I welcome the introduction of this measure as evidence of a desire on the part of Government that things in the Administrator-General's office should be so conducted in future that the benefits which that office was originally intended to secure for people should be secured.

"My Lord, my friend has referred to the reconstruction being fixed for the office of the Administrator-General. That reform has already been carried out in Calcutta under the advice of a Committee over which Mr. Justice Bala presided, and it has been a reform in the right direction. My friend has also referred to the question of fees. Not having the Bill before me, I am not in a position to say in what direction the fees have been modified, but I am sure that the fees have been or will be so modified as will make it possible for people who want to make over their estates to the custody of the Administrator-General to do so. At present the initial fees which are levied upon the corpus of the estate are prohibitive, and many people who otherwise would place their estates in the hands of the Administrator-General are thereby deterred. I am glad to have the sanction of my Hon'ble and learned friend that the scale of fees have been so amended in the future that they are not to be looked upon as applying a strait-jacket to the estate, but simply to meet the cost of management of the estate in charge of the Administrator-General's office.

"My friend has also referred to the widening of the area of selection for the office of the Administrator-General. I think that also is a move in the right direction. I do not wish to say a word about those reputable and distinguished gentlemen who have been from time to time appointed to the office of the Administrator-General, but I can say that some experience of office administration, some experience of the management of estates, is absolutely essential to the proper discharge of the duties of an Administrator-General, and I believe I shall not be wrong in saying that the members of the profession to which my learned friend belongs do not always possess the experience necessary for the proper management of large estates in big offices.

"My Lord, there is another provision which, I believe, every wholesome, sensible, shrewd person lawfully interested to have the right of looking into the accounts so far as they concern the estate in which they are interested and of getting copies of those accounts. That will place in the hands of the beneficiaries an instrument for their own protection as against mismanagement or maladministration of the estate.

"I do not know what the other provisions of the Bill are which my friend has to-day introduced, but I am quite sure that the Bill will be welcomed by a large section of the people who want to make secure the future of their offspring, and therefore I welcome the introduction of this measure."

The Hon'ble Mr. SYED ALI LEAH.—My Lord, the Hon'ble Baba Bhagwan Das has expressed much thanks for the very sympathetic manner in which he has received this Bill. I only wish to assure him that when we have in various directions tried our humble best to improve matters, we have in no way at all neglected the question of fees, and I may assure my Hon'ble Colleagues that the Hon'ble the Finance Member has absolutely an eye in the direction of these fees to secure the revenue of Government."

The motion was put and agreed to.

OFFICIAL TRUSTEES BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. SYED ALI LEAH moved for leave to introduce a Bill to consolidate and amend the law constituting the office of Official Trustee.

He said:—My Lord, the Bill which I now move for leave to introduce is hardly claiming to be more interesting than the one I have just laid before the Council. In this as in the other details dry as dust and unattractive introduction are the principal features. Fortunately the two Bills are so closely related that the family resemblance makes the task of introduction any thing uninteresting. The Bill also is a consolidating and amending Bill. The existing law governing the office and functions of the Official Trustee has, with numerous amendments, evolved to half a century, and for that reason is in some respects more out of date even than the law relating to Administration-General. It was enacted no less than ten years before the other, and has since then appeared before the Council on five different occasions. These appearances have been somewhat fitful and flitting, leaving the bulk of the law itself in need of amendment and amendment. This Bill is intended to meet that want and to harmonize the law with the present day methods of legislation.

"Most of the important amendments embodied in this Bill are on the same lines as in the Administration-General's Bill. The change from possible payment by commission to the absolute rule of payment by fixed salary, the taking of affidavits and fees by the State with like safeguards, the power to promulgate, the limits of the field of selection for appointment, the delivery of the Official Trustee to a Corporation Sole, the provision for the audit of accounts of the Official Trustee by Government Auditors, the right of inspection of those accounts by beneficiaries of trusts, and some other minor amendments that I need not detail at this stage, are common ground in both the Bills.

"There are, on the other hand, some changes that relate to the special character of the duties of the Official Trustee. These are explained in the Table of Description appended to the Bill and in the Notes on Clauses in the Statement of Objects and Reasons. Most of these are somewhat technical, but there are two to which I wish to make a brief reference. Under one power has the Official Trustee's jurisdiction over the control of the Government and the High Court. This division of authority has been found to be unsatisfactory, far divided responsibility is far more prejudicial to the welfare of the people than the complete transfer of control to Government, and whether an opinion which is entitled to great weight and respect, that is, of the High Court of Calcutta, which favors this change.

"The other point which I wish to mention is rather more technical. We have given power under the Bill to enable the Official Trustee to be appointed as such by will. In this we follow the Public Trusts Act of 1908. A very distinguished lawyer once said that the only use of Trusts was to commit judicial functions of trust. That paradox aptly illustrates the difficulties of those who come and those who accept private trusts, and we think that the powers we have given may be acceptable to the harassed trustees who are at a loss to find a suitable trustee. I need hardly detail the Council any further, but before I close my remarks, I wish to acknowledge, with thanks, the assistance given to the Government of India by Mr. Sankar Datta, for Administration-General and Official Trustee of the Bombay Presidency. His practical experience has placed at our disposal much valuable material which we have utilized in the preparation of the Bill.

"My Lord, I move for leave to introduce the Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. SYED ALI LEAH introduced the Bill and moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazette in English and in such other languages as the Local Government think fit.

The Hon'ble Baba Bhagwan Das, Nara Nam:—My Lord, I beg to offer a few observations on the Bill just now introduced. There was one matter in which I was looking forward with some degree of anticipation, but it has not been touched upon by my Hon'ble friend. Official has been mentioned in many questions that it would probably be advantageous if the office of the Official Trustee and the Administration-General could be combined in the same

person. I was not at present prepared to say whether that would be the best possible arrangement, or whether the present arrangement under which these offices are held by different persons was an arrangement which the management of estates might probably be got over if some economical in the end and better solution to the interests of those for whom the estates are held by these offices.

"My friend has said nothing about the fees which the Official Trustee charges under the present Act. These fees, I affirm, are more moderate than the fees charged by the Administrators-General. But there are the preliminary fees also, based upon the capital value of the estates, which are not inconsiderable in many cases. I know of cases in which very large sums are charged as a preliminary fee, besides the fees which are charged for management, in addition to the actual costs of management. There are matters which, I hope, will receive attention when the Bill is considered at the Committee stage.

"My friend has referred to another matter, namely, that the Official Trustee may now be, under the Bill that he has introduced, appointed by will. I do not at the present moment remember the provisions of the present Act, but I believe there is a provision under which, if certain formalities are gone through, an Official Trustee might be appointed even by will. But the question has arisen as to whether an Official Trustee might or might not be appointed as executor of an estate, and that question has been answered in the negative by the High Court at Calcutta, with very great hostility to several estates. At the present moment people feel that the administration of estates by the Official Trustee is less expensive than administration by the Administrators-General, and some of the testators have appointed Official Trustees to executors of their wills. Their intentions have been frustrated by the technicalities of the law and by the defect in the present Act. I hope that this will be borne in mind when the Act is going to be amended. There is another matter of principle which is of importance. The Official Trustee under the present law cannot be appointed Trustee of any religious endowment, and many religious endowments have failed of their objects because there have not been any permanent trustees. It is a change of the involved estate. If it were possible to appoint the Official Trustee merely as a trustee, on the basis of the endowment without having anything to do with the distribution of the income of the endowment, which in the case of Hindu and Muhammadan the Official Trustee probably would not be competent to do, a great relief would be afforded to a large class of Trustees.

"These are observations which I have ventured to make, and I am sure that when the Bill is published, the public will make their suggestions as to how the Bill may be developed in order to suit the changed conditions of the times. With these few observations, I welcome the introduction of this Bill."

The Hon'ble Mr. SURENDRA DAS:—"My Lord, the rich wealth of knowledge on this particular subject that has been placed before the Council in the speech of the Hon'ble Mr. DAS, will, I trust, be considered as useful material which, we all hope, when the Bill goes to Select Committee, will be directly placed before us by him. The Select Committee, of course, will very likely, so far as this Bill goes, sit when the present Council will have ended its term, and I trust I shall be as a position at that time to receive all the assistance possible from my friend Mr. DAS.

"In regard to the question of the combination of the two offices, I may say, briefly, that as a matter of fact in practice as always has been made in that direction. In Bombay, one officer combines both the duties, and wherever it is possible, it is the intention, of course, to make that combination.

"The other matters that have been raised should properly come for consideration in the Select Committee, and therefore, I think, it is unnecessary for me at present to deal with them."

The motion was put and agreed to.

FEMALE SLAVE TRADE SUPPRESSION BILL.

A The Hon'ble Mr. DAS moved for leave to introduce a Bill to suppress the importation of female women for prostitution and to punish importers and others profiting thereby.

He said:—"My Lord, I rise to ask for leave to introduce a Bill to suppress the importation of female women for prostitution and to punish importers and others profiting thereby. Notwithstanding, my Lord, the difficult and delicate nature of the subject, it is absolutely necessary that I should enter into some details in order to inform Hon'ble Members who may not be familiar with important facts and also to inform their honour and the interest of the larger audience outside to whom our proceedings will be reported.

"The subject divides itself into two branches, one relating to voluntary prostitution and the other to fraudulent introduction. I am dealing chiefly with the latter; but there is a common feature in both these classes of traffic, and it is with the evil trade that this Bill is chiefly concerned. In dealing those with fraudulent introduction, I have no hesitation in saying—and there is no exaggeration either in my saying—that there is a vast organization, a colossal organization, by which a network is spread over a considerable part of the civilized world for the purpose of luring innocent persons into a slavery that is worse than death. I should not come to my present purpose by referring to the methods of this traffic.

"The chief of these is to publish plausible advertisements offering a position of a governor or typewriter or a press in a shop on tempting salaries. The victims of this system are of the age and usually of the impetuosity and broader years that appeal to our machismo, our shyness, and to that reverence for womanhood which all true men have in their best moods. The victim who once is inveigled by one of these agencies has very little hope of ever recovering herself: as I have said, she is usually lost in a system of slavery that is actually worse than death. I have heard it said, my Lord, that this system has been brought under a certain amount of control, and later on I shall say, when referring to Calcutta, how thankful I am for what has been done in this direction; but there could be no sadder delusion than that this system has been suppressed, for, on the contrary, it is increasing rapidly. Only last month, I had my last report of a young person who left a European city to come out to India on the strength of an advertisement in which it was said that she would be employed in a haberdashery five out here. The distracted mother last heard of her, or last had a letter, from Colombo. Then, the mother got one more communication, a post-card, from Calcutta. Whether this was genuine or faked is open to question, but at any rate this post-card said that she was met by a very prettily-looking person who told her that she would have to go to Chander-nagpur; and from that date to this an impenetrable darkness has covered this unfortunate girl; since then nothing has been heard of her. This is an instance, an example, not of ten or of scores or even of hundreds, if my information is correct from several parts of the world. It is an instance that might be multiplied by thousands; and this is a thing that is going on as a flourishing trade. It employs comparatively humble agents here and there, but in the background are persons who are supposed to finance it, and who are believed to have taken sufficient legal precautions to safeguard themselves, and it is one of the purposes of my Bill, my Lord, that a new weapon will be put into the hands of these Englishmen in India who wish to preserve the best traditions of our race in this country; and I am very hopeful that when this Bill is passed, it really will put a weapon into such hands. I do not wish to take up very much of the time of the Council in dwelling upon this matter, but I wish to refer briefly to Calcutta itself as a specimen of a large Indian city in which this kind of iniquity prevails. I think I owe it to myself, to the Council and to Your Excellency, to explain how it is that I have come to take up this Bill. I do not desire to advertise myself, but I must explain that for the past 25 years I have been interested, and for the earlier part of that period was practically interested, in trying to rescue the victims of this mystery of iniquity: and my only success for persisting in what I consider a sacred mission for so many years is that I have not been altogether unsuccessful in it. As regards Calcutta, I ought to say that the city owes a debt of gratitude, which it will be very difficult to repay, to Sir Frederick Halliday, who has done his best in all the time that he has been Commissioner of Police to put a stop to this traffic. But in the existing state of the law, though he has been partially successful, he has not been able to get at the persons whom it is most desirable to catch, and so far as possible to punish. I am interested in this matter very much on behalf of the domestic community whom I represent here. Owing to a variety of causes, increased cost of living, rise of rents, and our being deprived for one reason or another (I do not enter now into the justice or otherwise of this measure), for various reasons, the community has been deprived of apartments that it held in the past, and that has led to a very serious depression which I have found prevailing in the last quarter of a century. Self-supporting families, who could not be called wealthy in any sense of the word, have gradually graduated from the more desirable residences in the south of Calcutta into lower and slayer, where they come into contact with the phase of immorality to which I have alluded. Now, my Lord, what is a common and general sight does not appeal to either the eye or the imagination as something unusual generally done; and if I may make a distinction between local immorality and imported immorality, it is from no nice feeling whatsoever, but for the sake reason of emphasizing the fact that our young people who are forced into leas and slayer have their imagination appealed to as well as their eyes wrought by the unusual sight of persons dressed in other than the usual local clothing, and the effect of this influence has not been good. Instances are on record in which some members of humble families, wanting in intellect and perhaps wanting also in character have been dropped into places from which they would have been saved had they been further removed from them. That explains my particular interest on behalf of the community in the subject; though of course my larger sympathies are enlisted in this matter as the highest moral grounds. Now, my Lord, it has been said that a Bill of this kind involves some serious risks. I wish to read out a statement recently made by the Archbishop of Canterbury who said 'they were told there was difficulty about this legislation. There was, and they were prepared to face it. The difficulty was that if they did not take care they would run the risk of a risk that an innocent man would be arrested. In God's name, were they not prepared to run the risk, if it were a risk? Might not each of them be prepared to run the risk of a severe malice than allow it to go on?' I hope, my Lord, that I am not transgressing into high politics when I say that I would not mind being in custody for a week, certain to be released in the long run, if it served one single victim of the criminal trade. Risks, my Lord? Why did that young English Magistrate five years ago leap into the surges where Howard is in order to save an old beggar woman, at the risk of his life? He saved her, too and secured the seal of God's approval as the saviour of a noble risk; and I do not think any of us would be unwilling to expose ourselves to a more abstract risk if we were certain that we would come out right in the long run, and save somebody else's daughter or sister. I have said already that this trade is on the increase and not on the decrease. I am happy to be able to refer to a very important letter from the Hon'ble Lieutenant-Governor Sir George Rose-Koppel, dated the 22nd

December 1911, and to read out just this one passage. 'A ready market exists for European women in Afghanistan as independent territory.' That this kind of thing is going on and that it is reflecting on honour and glory on the governing race in India, must be an axiom to everybody here.

"May I refer just very briefly before I sit down to the Bill itself. This Bill was drafted before the corresponding English Act which is much more secure in many of its provisions. I thought it advisable, in taking this Council to receive a new law, as it was in a certain sense experimental, that we should proceed cautiously. There is no risk about which anybody has complained in the Committee of the House of Commons, that is not, I think, fairly provided against in the terms of this Bill. It is extremely cautious both in the officer whom it proposes to provide to supervise all the arrangements and also in the rank of the policeman allowed to make arrests, in its provision for appeal, in the judicial trial that it provides in cases in which there has been any omission of any of the safeguards provided, and I have every reason to hope that, when this Bill is submitted to professional opinions for advice, it will be found to have provided every safeguard that any legal adviser would think necessary in a case of this kind. There is even an appeal provided in cases in which any injustice may be done. The statement of objects and reasons very fully goes into the considerations that have influenced me in submitting this Bill to this Council, and I do not think after all that I have said, I need take up any more time to presenting the Bill."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. HANCOCK introduced the Bill, and moved that the Bill together with the statement of objects and reasons relating thereto, as published in the *Gazette of India* in English, and in the local official *Gazettes* in English and in such other languages as the local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

PROTECTION OF WOMEN AND GIRLS BILL.

The Hon'ble Mr. DUDLEY moved for leave to introduce a Bill to make further provision for the protection of women and girls and other purposes.

He said:—"My Lord, I beg leave to introduce the Bill for affording greater protection to minor girls under certain years of age and women and kindred purposes. The statement of objects and reasons accompanying it explains in brief the necessity of some such legislative measure as also the various provisions. But both Hon'ble Members and the public will naturally expect a fuller statement on the subject when it is formally brought forward before the Council."

"My Lord, the whole subject of Indian prostitution has been considered by Government from time to time with a view to its prevention, and a reference to the previous literature will show that a fairly exhaustive discussion took place between the Government of India and the Local Governments between the years 1869 and 1873. As a result the Government came to conclusions which amounted to a plan of non-interference. The matter rested there, and things were allowed to drift for thirty years. The evil grew unchecked. Meanwhile, philanthropic societies for the protection of children came to be established in India; with more diffuse education and greater external activity the sufferings of minors, girls in particular, attracted the public attention. Of these associations, one of the most influential, the Calcutta Society for the Protection of Children in India, memorialized the Government of India in March 1903, and suggested an amendment of the law which obviously meant the law contained in sections 372 and 373 of the Indian Penal Code. A similar appeal came almost simultaneously from Western India. In April 1903 the Bombay Missionary Conference sent up a memorial to Government for making more sections of the Indian Penal Code more stringent by throwing the burden of proof of good faith on the accused. The appeals did not go in vain. They elicited a sympathetic response in the Government of India. With characteristic energy Lord Curzon applied his masterful mind to the subject; early in August following a Circular Letter was issued, inviting the opinions of Provincial Governments regarding certain additions to the law which appeared desirable to the Government of India. Though the suggestion of the memorials for providing in sections 372 and 373 of the Indian Penal Code for punishment of criminal intent was not undertaken by Government, it looked as if something would be done to afford more effective protection to little girls. But apparently the difficulties of the undertaking in any tangible scheme were fancied than met; the ardour of Government, and early in 1905, by their Circular Letter they abandoned the idea of undertaking fresh legislation, went back to their original policy of *salus populi* as set forth in the Home Department Circular No. 37-1125-94 of 4th July 1893, and concluded 'that with a more searching and systematic surveillance of the persons engaged in immoral dealings it would be possible to deal adequately, under the existing law, with the evil complained of'. For the time being, all hope of further legislation was lost. For six years' things remained in the same unsatisfactory condition, without the Government of India doing anything in the way of reform. The executive vigilance upon which they relied for more effective control and prevention did not produce any tangible result; prostitution flourished as usual; minor girls remained as unprotected as before. There was no lack of vigilance. In Bengal the Provincial Government did not sit idle. In 1907, on the representation of the Society for the Protection of Children in India, a joint Committee of officials and non-officials

among whom my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Bagepallam's name was one, was appointed to investigate the matter, and to collect facts relating to minor prostitution. But nothing of any importance followed. In the Bombay Presidency too the Government was vigilant, and, thanks to the efforts of Dr. Harold Mason, Joint Secretary to the Poona Society for the Protection of Children, proclamations have from time to time been issued under Government Orders, prohibiting detention of minor girls to dance, etc. All this executive action, however, has proved abortive. As far as I am aware, on receipt of the Government of India Circular of 1903 all the Local Governments issued instructions to local officials, advising greater vigilance in regard to minor prostitution. We have no reason to suppose that these officials have been remiss in their duty. And yet it is a sad state of common knowledge that the evil has shown no tendency to abate, and the traffic in minor girls is at least as vigorous now as before. The remedy suggested by the Government of India has failed. In view of these facts there is a case, not only for further inquiry, but for strong legislative action. The solution of the problem cannot be indefinitely postponed. In India, even more than in the West, Government has a clear duty to protect children who have not sufficient maturity of understanding to foresee the consequences of their acts, and who, as often as not, are prostituted under compulsion by either needy or depraved parents and guardians. It is true more legislation, however important, cannot make men either Godfearing or moral. There will always be a certain amount of human depravity in spite of secular and religious laws. But it is one of the accepted canons of sound administration that the Government should not leave with a firm hand any abnormal development which destroys domestic happiness, disturbs the social order and inflicts grief. This principle is recognised by the British India Government. The despatch of the Secretary of State of 3rd March 1911 has infused fresh hopes among reformers. Government appears to have decided on seeking up highway and of sincerely tackling the question. Commensurate with local officials has followed, but Government has not formulated any policy yet. In reply to my question on the subject, the Hon'ble Home Member stated on the 29th February last that "the matter is engaging the attention of the Government of India."

"The question is thus being investigated. The formal introduction of a Bill on the subject can only prove helpful to the inquiry by attracting a larger measure of public attention. In my humble opinion, there is a distinct advantage from the Government point of view in a Bill of this nature being a private Member's Bill. In judging of the Government action in the past, the possible diffusion of a Government Bill can never be borne in mind. In matters of social reform Government must perform proved originally, and their desire to carry the people with them cannot but be commendable. In such circumstances there is ample room for hesitation. And when there is a bewildering diversity of opinion among local officials, prudent would seem to exercise caution. But it is certainly open to a representative of the people to place before the Council a legislative measure which he believes is in accordance with advanced public opinion and with the current of judicial decisions, and regarding the pervasiveness of which the country will have the simplest opportunity to express its views. It is only sound and proper that legislation for social reform should be undertaken on the initiative of an elected Member. These considerations have induced me to introduce the Bill at this time."

"My Lord, before I pass on to a consideration of other points I beg to disabuse Honorable Members on one point. In the discussion of the question of minor prostitution, I regret to observe, the severity of prostitution as an Indian condition has been assumed by some of the local officials, and since the time can be kept alive by recruitment from among girls not belonging to it, the evil seems to prevail that traffic in minor girls must follow as a corollary. I do not propose to take up the time of the Council by seeking to expose the misconceptions of the proposition. It is a calumny upon the nation to state that in India "brothels are as present as cupboards but real necessity". The evil is no more endemic in India than in the West. Besides, this is not the stand point from which Government should view the question. As Mr. Walker, Commissioner of the Nagpur Division, has forcibly pointed out in his letter No. C-16 of 21st June 1911, "in dealing with the subject, too much weight was attached to the so-called 'Eastern point of view' . . . The fact remains that the life of a prostitute in this country is one of sheer moral degradation and also of considerable danger . . . It is, therefore, a life which the law under British Administration should as far as possible prevent minors entering or being trained for'."

"My Lord, the necessity for fresh legislation for the suppression of minor prostitution is real. The evil is alarmingly extensive. The Government of Bengal, in forwarding to the Government of India the minutes of the Calcutta Society for the Protection of Children, stated in their letter No. 1077-B, of 21st March 1904: "The suggestion of the Committee . . . deals with what the Lieutenant-Governor believes to be a very serious and widespread evil, and . . . he would be glad to see well-considered steps taken to secure more effective protection to children in such cases."

"In February 1906, the very month in which his Government came to the conclusion that most need to be met to greater surveillance for the suppression of the evil, Lord Curzon, in the course of a letter to the Calcutta Society for the Protection of Children which was placed before a meeting of the Society, pointed out:

"In India as in any young children everywhere, and exposed to danger which they neither see nor understand, there are many instances in the life of Indian girls and in the mind and in the character of Indian people that make the children in that country peculiarly helpless and in a strong case for protective measures."

"My Lord, from 1890 to 1892 minor girls were calculated a few years ago to be in the hundreds of Calcutta and the suburbs. The Calcutta Society reported in 1905 a list of 104 such women, with their names and other details, but they found a small percentage of the total, felt that Calcutta, therefore, contained many children." Even at a small out-of-the-way station, the case is worse at Bonga, as many as 51 children of both sexes were found in 1907, in a very interesting account. The agents of that Institute found lots of young girls from the very babies to those who are in their teens in the keeping of professional women who obtain them by hook or by crook and bring them up for the hotel profession." The public attention of the things are not better in Western India. In Poona, together in meetings of minor girls is common. In a case tried by law in 1902 in which I shall have to refer again, Magistrate Mr. Green remarked: "Of the scores of Poles in Poona City while there is not one with a legal wife of his own or other nationality, there is not one without at least one concubine of some other nationality." What sort of girls are employed for the purpose and how they are secured, I will show later on. In a letter to the Times of India of 2nd November 1911, Dr. Harold Mann stated:

"Even today in Poona, and to a much greater extent, I am told, in Bombay, there is a regular traffic in such girls; children (girls) are brought when babies by women of bad character, are reared partly on a commercial speculation, and are sold when thirteen or fourteen years old or thereabouts at prices ranging from Rs. 5 to Rs. 2,000 to men who have only to sell them sometimes to escape any possibility of being prosecuted. The same statement here made we have evidence in Poona."

"The statement was repeated a few months ago. The Noble case of Ananda Rao, decided by the High Court of Bombay in the third week of May last, gives point to it. The number of girls annually dedicated to idols as dams, etc., would also appear to be large enough to affect Government situation. In one district, Dharwar, the Collector reported on 11th June 1908, by his letter to the Government of Bombay No. 4941, that during the five years ending 31st December 1906 'the number of minor girls dedicated to Hindu Gods' was 2083. In Begampur, the number during the same period was 636; in Sagar 3111. The Collector of Poona, in his letter to Government No. B-2423 of the 10th October 1907, pointed out: 'It cannot be said the practice is decreasing'. In an infamously-vulgar comment in the *Quarterly of Bombay* on 24th May 1906 it was stated that as one of the suburbs of Poona, in *Wankar* Bazar alone, there were as many as 40 *waris*, while a very large number are to be found in Poona, Bombay and elsewhere."

"In the Central Provinces official report confirms the general belief that prostitutes are recruited from 'minor girls' by purchase from their guardians or by selling one of broodest words and amuse'. In Nimar 'professional dancing-girls whom have children and their costs are recruited by purchase or theft of children'. The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, in his letter to the Government No. 25333 of 21st December 1909, reported: 'The children whom they adopt are sold off then by purchase from wandering tribes by whom the children have been taken'. In 1911, Mr. Sir, Commissioner Bana, by his letter No. 2595, reported:

"Cases occur in which minor girls are adopted by prostitutes and are brought up to their adopted mother's profession, and general opinion believes that such cases have increased in number of recent years owing to the increase of wealth amongst the population. It is difficult to give any accurate idea of the extent of the evil, but it is estimated that anything between 10 and 20 of such cases occur annually in each district."

"The Commissioner of the Jabalpur Division, in his letter No. 2037 of 26th July 1911, pointed out:

"I know of only one case in the Province, the *Waghpur* and *Narbi* of the *Mishtha* districts, who dedicate girls to temples. . . . Adopted by a prostitute whose preference the child is brought up to follow exists in all the districts. Orphans are adopted or children are brought or kidnapped. . . . The Deputy Commissioner of Garhak reports in general terms that 'in some parts of the Central Provinces there is traffic in girls to the Punjab; men come down from there and pay as much as Rs. 400 to Rs. 1,000 for them.' . . . The Deputy Commissioner of Jabalpur reports more specifically that 'it is also a not uncommon practice among the *rajputs* of apparently respectable stations in *Jabalpur* before proceeding on their several forings to take women up-country extremely as wives but in reality for sale to some extent.'"

"Mr. Ghosh, Inspector-General of Police of the Central Provinces, in 1911 reported:

"Some statistics were collected in 1905 as to the extent to which the practice of prostitution adopting young girls for the purpose of training them up to their profession was prevalent in those Provinces. . . . Their own, however, he still doubts that the evil as greater than would appear from the statistics collected in 1905."

"The District Superintendent of Police of Yeoland pointed out:

"The adoption in such cases is generally a subterfuge to circumvent the law. This practice is very common and there is hardly a *Janakpuri* of note, who hasn't a couple of *Shishus* or *revivis* under training. These are generally girls who have been adopted, and as

dancing and prostitution go hand in hand in India, there can be little doubt as to what the ultimate fate of these girls is.

"The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner, in his letter to this Government No. C-42 of 26th June 1912, after referring to the recent case of a young widow under sixteen years of age of Jabalpur district, who had been sold to a man for the purpose of prostitution, in which the conviction of the offender was not made by the Judicial Commissioner," as the ground that the best proved did not constitute an offence," remarked: "There is reason to believe that cases of this kind are not uncommon, particularly in the north of the Provinces."

"In the Punjab traffic in minor girls is equally vigorous. The Hindu Salles of Lahore pitched out in June 1911:

"Though there is no regular institution of *Dera Dakh* in our province, yet the buying and selling of girls for immoral purposes is on the increase. It is all the important towns of the Punjab, where the number of prostitutes, it is feared, is growing."

"The practices of *herid farashi* and *choker adasi*, prevalent throughout the Punjab, are quite sufficient to get recruits for the profession. The Deputy Commissioner of Dera Gazi Khan refers to 'the widespread traffic in women known as *herid farashi* which is undoubtedly carried on in this province on a very large scale.' The Commissioner of the Jalandhar Division reports: "The adoption of girls by professional prostitutes to be brought up to follow the same calling is not uncommon."

"Srihar Behadur Kishor Parbhat Nag asserts:

"Many a girl are being sold and bought for illegal purposes without being detected. As they call such immoral girls *Dera* (simple dancing-girls) in Bombay and Madras Provinces, they call them *Nautika* in the Punjab."

"Sri Behadur Prasad Shro Nautika, Pleader of the Chief Court, Punjab, says:

"A class of Mahomedan *Nautika* . . . are plying the trade of prostitution from *herid farashi*, parents, or sold from the houses of parents in Allah in substantial towns. Kishore was formerly their chief exploiting money. . . . What is becoming more frequent is the practice of a Jat buying some women from hills or from a Native State or from Central India and passing her off as one of high caste and marrying her in a decent place for money."

"The Servants of India Society of Triplicane, Madras, believes "that the evil . . . are widely prevalent and imperatively call for early and effective measures to grapple with them."

"In the United Provinces the Government concludes in that 'there is no general custom of dedications of minor girls to temples or *khils*. Cases of sale and transfer for purposes of dance and cases of marriages by *herid farashi* prostitutes of dancing girls occur occasionally. According to the testimony of non-officials and of some of the local officers, this view would appear too optimistic, and minor prostitution would seem to be widely prevalent in the province."

The existence of the evil throughout India is thus clear. Now, it is desirable that it should grow unchecked? There could be only one answer to this question. The Government of India, question therefore remains about the means proposed. Shall we depend upon the existing law for the necessary improvement, or shall we have more stringent legislation; in other words, is the law sufficient, or is an amendment necessary?

"My Lord, in my humble opinion a change in the law has become imperatively necessary. The evil that the Government of India are not satisfied with the working of the law as it stands. 1905 reference was made to 'a certain measure of reform' which 'on the whole' had attended the the Fiscal Code. But the fact is there that several prosecutions under sections 372 and 373 of the Penal Code. But the fact is there that several prosecutions under these sections, with the such prosecutions being rare and difficult. The Local Governments concerned are clear in their opinion that the law is inefficient."

"On 26th May 1906, in submitting to the Government of India the views of Bengal officials regarding the changes proposed, the Lieutenant-Governor observed: "The law has been found ineffective and inadequate in suppressing the traffic in women for immoral purposes."

"Further down: "The Lieutenant-Governor is satisfied that the law is sufficiently widespread to render it desirable to interfere more than is done at present."

"The Punjab Government, in their letter to this Government No. 736 of 7th October 1911, observed:

"There, then, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks, he no doubt that the provisions of sections 372 and 373 of the Indian Penal Code, interpreted as they are interpreted by the courts, are insufficient to remedy the evil now under consideration. As the result of the interpretation of sections 372 and 373 would not be based upon the Government of India, even to the conviction that he takes in enforce the law together with vigilance, provided that vigorous executive action is taken to enforce the law together with vigilance in the surveillance of those engaged in immoral callings. But no such executive action or vigilance will overcome the difficulties which had to be. It is recommended an amendment of the sections under consideration."

* In Belgian waters have not improved, as will appear from the Government reply to a recent interpellation in the Belgian Council on the subject, and it would be surprising if the opinion of the Portuguese Government about the necessity of more vigilance had expressed in the 1933 underwent any material change. Only in June last the Columbia Society for the protection of whales reported: "The trade in walrus ribs is, without any exaggeration, immense".

¹⁰ In the United Provinces, a sect of the country with but a few large towns and where the evil of minor prostitution is at best not so rampant as in Bombay and the other provinces, the Honourable Chief Commissioner (Hobbs) on amendment of the law is sensible. In his letter of 4th May 1912, it was pointed out:

* In the letter the Government of India were informed that the Chief Commissioner considered that sections 372 and 373 of the Indian Penal Code, if properly worked, afforded sufficient protection and that no amendment to the law was called for at present. Formerly, however, a case has been brought to the notice of Mr. Pro-Sovereigns which in his opinion makes it desirable to re-examine the question of the sufficiency of sections 372 and 373 for the protection of minors in certain circumstances.

The general public are being slowly educated in the point at which they will consider the occupation of nurses, but until public opinion is sufficiently educated so as to effect their effective protection the helpless nurses require the strong protection of the law. To this end it appears to Mr. Forbushmore to be desirable to amend the law so as to bring definitely within the period the traffic in nurses girls for the purposes of prostitution which too frequently leads to the serious prostitution of the young women thus enticed.

"Non-ethnic opinion is equally strong on the subject, but I will satisfy myself with only an extract from the *Times of India* of 16th May 1913. In commenting on the case of the woman who was prosecuted for not delivering her minor daughter to Annamma Raju according to the terms of the contract set up, and whose conviction was set aside by the High Court on reference from the Sessions Judge of Madras, the *Times* observed:

The law promises penalties for the employment of minors in factories and in some cases for the use of machinery by women and children. It also forbids the employment of children in such a hazardous manner as to expose them to the risk of injury. It is a notable stimulus of the argument for legislation to protect children from the use of machinery in a life of slavery by the sympathy of the parents and the consciousness of the State. It is a notable stimulus of the argument for legislation to protect children from the use of machinery in a life of slavery by the sympathy of the parents and the consciousness of the State. It is a notable stimulus of the argument for legislation to protect children from the use of machinery in a life of slavery by the sympathy of the parents and the consciousness of the State.

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* My Lord, the acknowledged difficulty of disposing of the minor gobs after their seizure from brokers has inspired in some quarters opposition to our amendment of the law. Typical of this is the difficulty noted by the Foreign Government in their letter to the Government of India No. 395 of 17th March 1934:

'The main difficulty in working the proposed action will lie in making suitable provision for the minors, when removed from the custody of the procurer or prostitute.'

'The Government of India, in their Home Department Circular of February 1895, also referred to the difficulty:

'No scheme would prove effective which did not provide for the up-bringing of the rescued girls until proper surroundings.'

'No doubt there is considerable force in the observations, but the solution of the difficulty is certainly not beyond the resources of a great Government like ours. Gradually orphanages and Rescue Homes are multiplying in the country, but it may be admitted that with the most satisfactory development of such institutions, they will by themselves be unable to absorb all the minors rescued. The same difficulty has been felt in the advanced countries of the West, and has been successfully solved. In England and on the Continent as also in the United States of America the system of "boarding out" the minors with respectable families under State control and supervision has supplemented philanthropic efforts, and has proved extremely successful. It is feared, however, the caste prejudices of the people make any such experiment on a large scale impossible in India; but I am not sure that substantial help cannot be expected even in this line. As an alternative, Government will have to provide facilities for the up-bringing of minors at State expense, on the lines of the existing Reformatories, the cost of maintenance of which could be appreciably reduced by the profits from the sale of manufactures. The major portion of the cost must undoubtedly be a charge upon the general revenues. The expenditure could be justified both on moral and administrative grounds. The redemption of the betrayed girls, I submit, is as much a State as a philanthropic concern. The cost too may not after all be very large. Charitable contributions might also be taken into account. This difficulty is then not insuperable, and should not be allowed to interfere with a legislative programme dictated by the highest considerations of humanity, justice, honour and administrative necessity.

'My Lord, the need for fresh legislation established, there is ample room for difference of opinion about the provisions. Mr. Lun Jinnet found Mr. D. M. Mishra, whose services in the cause of social reform and suffering humanity will be remembered with gratitude by posterity, though that the raising of the age of consent to 16 or even 18 years as against strangers, would be a great step forward. This opinion, I have reason to believe, is shared by some eminent reformers. But, in my humble opinion, the suggested amendment, without other provisions more or less drastic, will fail to touch the evil root. An examination of the dangers to which minor girls are at present exposed and against which they require to be protected will show that the legislative prohibition of carnal knowledge of a girl under sixteen years leaves unsatisfied many potent causes of minor prostitution.

'My Lord, delivery of minor girls to dhoti, temples or synagogues; their seduction, purchase and sale by professional procurers and brothel-keepers; most outrageous abduction or possession of girls by prostitutes; transfer of minors in exchange; and their deliberate sale at immature age or at a moment of temporary mental obtusation are powerful causes of female degradation in India. Girls must be protected against these. It will be too much to claim for the Penal Code that all these offences are sufficiently provided against in it. At least some of them are not. Probably the distinguished officers of Government who drafted it could not think of making some of these practices penal on account of the ignorance then prevailing in the country, and out of a scrupulous regard for the religious and the social susceptibilities of the people. The age of consent was also fixed too low. Possibly that did not cause much inconvenience in the social arrangement of the life. But times have changed, and social forces have become weak with the disruption of the old order. Offences of a moral nature or unbecoming after years ago have become more frequent. Under the consequences it is no longer to the honour of that admirable Code to suggest that additional laws for the protection of minor girls are now necessary. And in the sphere of offences it will at once be seen that intercourse with a girl under sixteen years, although important enough to justify legislative prohibition, is comparatively speaking, of minor importance. The wicked outraging of procurers and brothel-keepers will not lack devices to circumvent the law, if only the age of consent against strangers is raised to sixteen years, and to ensure the future ruin of the girl concerned. The danger lies even more than in actual prostitution at an immature age, in the placing of the minor girl in circumstances and social surroundings which make the step of prostitution as a probable after-action more a matter of necessity or of natural sequence to her. Association in early life with professionals and strangers of doubtful character, in India more than in the West destroys for the subject the chances of respectable life. And this is what is not prevented by the present law. It is thus useless to amend only section 375 of the Penal Code. The traffic in minor girls and female degradation are the outstanding evils, and must be prevented. And this is the cardinal principle of the scheme of legislation of the Bill now before Honourable Members.

'My Lord, a few incidents may well illustrate the offences mentioned above, and will enable Honourable Members to realise both the gravity of the situation and the direction which fresh legislation should take. I have referred already to the recent case of Ananda Bai. The facts are important. A woman was presented before a Magistrate of Nandgaon in the District of Nagpur a case of minor alleged to have been paid to her by him as part of the her agreed upon for letting her daughter to him for dancing. She was convicted and sentenced to undergo rigorous imprisonment for four months. The High Court, on a reference from the Sessions Judge, set aside the conviction and sentence, on the ground that the said subject was a prostitute. Here was a most important attempt made by a man of means to secure the person of a girl for

in several purposes, but the law was powerless to touch her, because concubinage is no offence. In fact, she has helped the culprit up to a certain stage!

"I have referred also to the *Pethia* case of *Esperer v. Maitland*. I take the facts from the judgment of the trying Magistrate. The girl's name was Martha.

"Accused is a Police money-lender and is a brother of the father of the girl, the fact being eight years. The father was unable to meet the debt and accused, being trustworthy, occasionally on the 10th December 1909 obtained possession of the girl. She was taken by the accused from her father's house. . . . It is certain that the father was in debt to the accused for months and that he had not been able to pay the debt notwithstanding repeated demands by the accused for his money. . . . Once a direct talk into the pocket the father money-lender, of all men of this time, is the foremost in taking advantage of his power to do anything. Hence possibly the accused sent her, before the first was repaid with the demand for repayment of the girl. . . . His seductive methods from the beginning were directed towards obtaining the girl as a concubine and he preyed upon the girl's parents for the emancipation of his daughter. . . . Concubinage is both unlawful and immoral; and between concubinage and prostitution there is but a thin veil made thinner on the case of a father keeper whose home is not father and who is here for the purpose of feeding only, with the probability of returning to his own country leaving his concubine with nothing but her pretensions to carry on, and if he was would have left, as a concubine, to succumb to prostitution. Martha has not attained maturity and has still two years to pass before she will be sixteen. That the father would not work for the girl was rather foolish, but the girl was not taken for a wife and lawfully might be taken for a prostitute. It is not asserted by accused that he obtained possession of the girl for a single act of sexual intercourse. . . . On the contrary the accused says that the girl was given to him."

"The Magistrate accepted the accused, but the Resident Judge, following the Full Bench ruling of the Afzalabad High Court reported in I.E.R. 3 A.R. 204, *Esperer v. Smith* and so, set aside the conviction. The point before the Full Bench, I may just point out in passing, did not directly relate to concubinage. Their Lordships were not themselves called upon to express an opinion about the validity or otherwise of the transfer of a girl as concubine, but Mr Justice Blagburn laid down the proposition that such transfer was not illegal, so much as, though immoral, it was not unlawful, and the action contemplated (prostitution) which was both immoral and unlawful.

"Reference has likewise been made above to the recent case of the *Jahidpore* widow in which the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces held that the transfer of a girl for concubinage was an offence.

"The story of the girl *Baunta*, as proved in the *Darna* case of *Esperer v. Komari* *Judges*, illustrates the ways of the trade. She was dragged by a procurer from Kolhat and sold to a prostitute of Darna. The girl stated:

"I mean that from that time I am living with the accused all along. 15 or 16 days after I came to accused, she began to give men to me. The money which these men used to give was taken by accused. I have got . . . (in English) Darna. Now because I cannot keep men, accused closed well thousands me by closing the door."

"In the case of *Esperer v. Sweet Potatoes and Ghee Nigbe* the Joint Magistrate found, . . . that prostitutes, especially those somewhat advanced in age, use and do obtain possession of young girls, who live with them, and the proceeds of whose degradation are appropriated by the mistress. The girls are taught to sing, to dance, to play, to wear ornaments to dress, to prepare kachab, Chuk Nigbe, etc., and provided each girl is capable of . . . intercourse at all, the higher is the fee demanded for the privilege of visiting her."

"Finally, a girl rescued by the Superintendent of the 'Mother's Home' of Darna, was 'compelled to go through the ceremony of a mock marriage' with a man who, according to the Police report and the subsequent finding of the Magistrate,

"was a lawless ruffian, who was addicted to all sorts of intemperance, and who made it a profession of making money by going through these marriage ceremonies with many girls under the keeping of women of ill-humour."

"Finally, another girl, similarly circumstanced, was 'made to go through a ceremony of mock marriage with an opium addict."

"Finally, a second girl aged about eight years, had been sold by her mother, a Feroze, to a Mahomedan prostitute. . . .

"The Resident Judge of Darna, in a case in which the widow had been married to a second, explained the import of the ceremony:

"Common sense tells us that the practice of marriage with a second and marriage with a third on the same as for as concerns the usual and legitimate relations of marriage. . . . As far as I understood the matter, I do not think any respectable man would marry the girl knowing well enough the meaning of such a marriage to a second."

"I now take some notes from the records of the Calcutta Society for the Protection of Children:

1. "A *Uyia* girl aged 12 or 13 years was a patient in a hospital. . . . The girl alleged that she had been seduced from her home in Orissa by a woman who brought her to a brothel in Calcutta. . . . She further stated that this woman had recently obtained two more *Uyia* girls."

This story was verified.

2. "A second Unice girl was found in the hospital who had been deserted in the same way from Orissa and placed in a hospital in Calcutta. Some months later when crippled by rheumatism she was cast out on the roadside by her destroyer."

3. "A Bengali girl aged 11 or 12 years, a patient in a hospital, desired to get away from an evil life. On knowing that the girl had expressed such a wish the presence of cases remained her from the hospital."

4. "A woman sought to sell her married daughter, aged 14 to a life of sin. The husband being an invalid was unable to maintain his wife."

5. "A widow of the South villages wished to dispose of her illegitimate daughter about a year old. Found that the infant had already been disposed of."

6. "Illegitimate female children born in the hospital are frequently disposed of as the mothers leave the hospital. At last . . . not a woman leaving the hospital with an infant. Another woman accosted her and endeavored to secure the infant. The mother was willing to part with it."

7. "A woman of ill-fame died in a hospital leaving a daughter aged 2½ years. After the mother's death a prostitute took possession of the child. This woman dying within a month another prostitute took the child. A year then appeared on the scene and claiming to be a relative of the mother finally secured the child. This man . . . had succeeded to sell the child in several places in the city. Eventually the child was found in a hospital in the suburbs. The woman in possession demanded Rs. 55 for the girl."

8. "An upcountry lady carried an infant. The mother of the child had deserted her home a few days previously, and the father unable to attend to the child had started out to give it to the first person he met willing to take it . . . it was in the vicinity of one of the worst places for the Indian children."

9. "A mother had deserted her illegitimate female infant aged three months. The mother had given her child to a prostitute who, to avoid the trouble of its upbringing, had placed the child with a family in the village. A fortnight later the child was found in the courtyard of a house in another village. For fear of trouble the infant had been passed on from village to village."

10. "A woman from the St. Parganas had come to a suburban hut to sell her child, a girl aged three months. She gave up the child."

11. "A Bengali girl aged 11 years was found in hospital in a sadly distressed condition. It was found that her mother had died on the roadside some years before leaving her young daughters who passed into the possession of a prostitute. This woman kept them for some time and then sold them. The subject of this case was sold for Rs. 12 to a woman who prostituted her."

12. "From a well-off station . . . a child had been brought to hospital having been branded about the body with hot iron. Investigation showed that the child who was five or six years of age had been recently procured by a prostitute. The arrival of a new child had caused much spite in the neighbours and the child had been strongly ordered to keep within doors. One day she ran outside to see some passing "musaka," hanged at this the prostitute branded the child with a hot iron."

"My Lord, it is necessary to multiply cases. Those I have placed before His Majesty are typical and show a hard fight on the methods of procuring and brokering houses which the system of prostitution is kept up. They contain a tale of cruelty and villainy which is enough to cause the indignation of the nation. The state of things cannot be allowed to go on. And the only amendment of the law which will check trade in minor girls must justify the possession of a female slave by a procurer, prostitute or broker-keeper. The Punjab Government was of that opinion in 1901. That Government submitted, in their letter No. 256 of 12th March 1904, that

"short of a radical alteration in the substantive law which would have the effect of entirely excluding a procurer or prostitute from being an possessor of a minor, whether he or she is the lawful guardian or not, the Government-Inspector is unable to suggest any amendment which adequately covers the condition of Indian prostitution."

"At the same time the amendment was thought impracticable:

"The only remedy which would in his opinion be adequate, . . . is far obvious reasons impracticable."

"But there need not, and as a matter of fact, will not be any difficulty in the working of such law if its operation is limited to the case of minors who are not under the legal guardianship of procurers and prostitutes. Special difficulty has been created in the Punjab by the decision of the Chief Court reported in No. 7 Punjab Digest which lays down that a charge under section 256 of the Penal Code cannot be sustained without proof of possession through purchase, hire, or other similar transaction involving an agreement, express or implied. This proof is extremely difficult to secure. Even without that sort of ruling, serious difficulty is experienced in Bengal. The Bengal Government, in reply to a question in Council on the subject in the session, remarked:

"Satisfactory evidence is not generally procurable in these cases, and it is difficult for the Police to deal successfully with them."

² The Bill accordingly seeks to go to the root of the evil, and by vesting possession of female slaves under a lease, tenure by procuration and brother-keepers deed, except in the case of husband and wife, in the State, to simplify the working of the law without causing any hardship to the slave concerned.

"The other classes," which like these cases show are American, are those marriages and parentages of sons for descendants will outweigh the claims of the American natives now; these marriages are religious and have been universally condemned by right-thinking people. Judicial opinion is not at all in favor of the view that such marriages are not punishable. In *Reynolds*, Mr. Justice Matthews says that they were "indefensible" in the absence of proof which should not have been made. What special reasons could there be, with the religious effect of religion or public opinion, which merit its respect in such a matter? There is no such as for it is an American. Even if there was, "no statement of custom or public opinion," as pointed out by the Chief Justice, "justifies Government in disregarding the ordinary principles of comity in the nation."

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² If the woman's object in the adoption was to have an heir for her property, why does she not adopt a boy instead of a girl? But it is certainly a girl who is so adopted when one has no doubt as to the real nature of the adoption.

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SEN.—We have come to know with great pleasure from the *Kaiser* *Neuzeit* (7th July 1911) that the Chief Secretary to the Madras Government has been called upon by the Secretary of State to ascertain public opinion as regards the desirability of prohibiting the export of

adopting means for deterring girls for purposes of prostitution. For a long time leading Social Reformers, as also some members of our own body, have been making attempts to improve and reform us, but it is extremely difficult for anything appreciable being done without the help of the Government. Now, to our great good fortune, we understand that the Government intend making a law that there should be no adoption by deterring girls. We request you to support the action of Government by holding meetings in various parts of the country. By having the law passed we believe that our girls will be greatly benefited and that the custom of adopting girls from other cities for purposes of prostitution will also be put to rest. (40 signatures.)

"Nothing would be more encouraging. In the face of such cordial support from such an unexpected quarter, the legislative prohibition incorporated in the Bill ought to excite no opposition."

"My Lord, the first offence in the group of offences mentioned above, though not directly connected with prostitution, is important as leading gradually to it. Society everywhere is impatient of the abuse of females, and is jealous of feminine purity; much more so in it in India. Any little blemish is ruffed with disproportionately rigorous punishment. Mistaken views with a stinger on a single occasion, even though the result of compulsion, might, and as often as not does, excite so much persecution as to send the girl to the street. Seduction for a single act of intercourse is not therefore a light offence, but, according to the rulings of the High Courts of Madras and Calcutta and of the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, such intercourse, unless it is rape, is an offence under the Penal Code. The decision in *Devi v. Sheo*, 20 All. H.C.R. 472, though directed from an case reported in *Warr's Reports* p. 12, is good law on the point. It was followed in *Queen-Espress v. Bala Ram* and others, I.L.R. 31 Cal. 27. In *Ma. Ganga's case*, reported in I.C.R. 11, Cal. 6, the Judicial Commissioner of the Central Provinces, taking the same view, held that the enticement of a girl into a house for a single act of intercourse could not be indictable. This is certainly unsatisfactory. Enticement of girls under sixteen years of age into houses accordingly been made punishable in the Bill. Advantage has been taken to provide at the same time against certain serious offences against women which, if it desirable, should be made offences punishable. It is doubtful if under the Penal Code all the different varieties of these offences are indictable. An offence like that of *Wilkins* in 31 Law Journal, *Magistrate's Cases*, 72, may come within the purview of section 388 of the Penal Code, but circumstances are conceivable when such acts make that section inapplicable.

"My Lord, I now come to definition of minor girls, the third offence in the group. The provision in the Bill relating thereto will not outrage the Hindu feeling. I have consulted some eminent Pandits on the subject, and they assure me there is nothing in the Hindu Scriptures to sanction detestation, much less to exjoin it as a religious observance of special merit. And not only that. The law, as interpreted by the Courts, makes it punishable. Both the Bombay and Madras High Courts, in a series of cases, have held that seduction of a female minor is a 'disgrace' within the meaning of section 375 of the Penal Code, and, as such, is an offence. I need refer to only a few cases, viz.—*Padmavati*, 5 Mad. H.C.R., 415; *Reg. v. Anandabai* and others, I.L.R., 1 Mad., 114; *Appeal No. 146 (P. B.)*, *Warr's Reports*, Vol. I, p. 259; *Muradkhan and others v. Warr's Reports*, Vol. I, page 364; *Strickland v. Anandabai* and others, I.L.R., 12 Mad., 238; *Reg. v. Jash Bhaba*, 4 Bom. H.C.R., 40; and *Queen-Espress v. Bala*, I.L.R., 31 Cal., 27. It might accordingly be accepted as settled law that seduction is as much a disgrace in the law. The only innovation it introduces relates to several allied practices which offend the future life of the girl as seriously, but which are ignored by the present law. The section in the Bill is thus more comprehensive, and puts the law on a firm more likely to attract public attention. There are besides two additions, one providing for punishment of seduction in person and the other interfering removal from British India of girls with the object of defiling them in India, etc. The latter provision has been recommended by the decision of the Bombay High Court in the case of *Queen-Espress v. Bala* and another, reported in I.L.R., 31 Bom., 267. Even now there can be a prosecution for such removal to a Foreign State with a certificate from the Political Agent, but this is a formality which might prove troublesome and obstructive in many cases. The section simplifies the process, and forces upon the prostitute the substantial law. Provision for punishment of criminal intent has been made in this section as in the case now providing for kidnapping. Now, one word as to this provision. This is really not an innovation. It was held by the Calcutta High Court in *The Deputy Local Commissioner v. Karam Bhaba* and another, I.L.R., 22 Cal., 104, that, 'having regard to the provision of section 105, Illustrations (a) of the Indian Evidence Act, criminal intention could be presumed from the character and circumstances of the Act. As detection and removal followed by defecation could not be with an innocent object, presumption of guilty knowledge would arise almost in every case. The provision in the Bill relating to presumption do not therefore make any violent change in the law.

"My Lord, of the other provisions of the Bill, those relating to prostitution and the letting of houses to facilitate the commission of offences against minor girls have been taken practically bodily from the English Criminal Law Amendment Act, 48 and 49, Vict., 1885, c. 43, and are framed upon sound reasons. It is only just that the purity of housewives and the agency of seduction should be visited with severe punishment. These offences can be more effectively dealt with in the manner suggested in the Bill than under the scheme of the Penal

Codes relating to children. Several instances of such laws have recently made good. In *Queen v. Jagan*, reported in *Hutchins's Unreported Criminal Cases* at p. 446, the learned Justice Jagan and Gandy appeared willing to condemn such transfer if sanctioned by statute. But there must be a back to legislative or judicial practice, and where a section is obviously immoral and outrageous the legislature has the right to stop it.

"My Lord, special sections have been inserted to prevent obtained and attempt on the face of them in the Penal Code, by another section the discretionary powers of the Court taken away, and it has been made obligatory upon the trying Magistrate or Judge to discharge each offender on recognisance. Requisition of the officers again has been brought within the purview of section 113 of the Criminal Procedure Code. In my humble opinion, the provisions of section 113 of the Criminal Procedure Code can be justly applied to the habitual commission of offences against girls and women. These habitual offenders are even greater enemies of society than burglar thieves and robbers. The insertion of section 302 of the Criminal Procedure Code to the case of minor girls has appeared necessary in a large body of men, officials and non-officials. Without some such action it will be impossible to carry cases to move the houses of girls. Provisions have accordingly been made in the Bill in that behalf. It will be noted that a provision has been inserted into the Bill from the *English Act for the Amendment of the Indian Evidence Act*, that it cannot be matter for serious objection. Since the legislature proposed is of a somewhat different character before the House, the intention of a reform for the benefit of the accused suggested by the wisdom of English lawyers. It does not make any material difference, as, notwithstanding the similarity of the Indian Evidence Act, there is some case in which an accused is convicted on the testimony of the complainant alone.

"My Lord, the other provisions of the Bill, dealing with depriving persons and protection of the power of making an accused girl or woman, do not require any additional explanation. That the classes accepted might at first sight appear hard and objectionable. The example underlying section 20 of Act XXVII of 1871, however, should command them to the House Members. Kancha and prostitutes are on the same level in this matter, and the reason of the exclusion of the former class from the enjoyment of three primary rights of citizenship against with equal force in the case of prostitutes. The laws which section 10 of the Criminal Tribes Act is designed to prevent is present in this case too. The lawless destruction in the treatment of the two classes is not observed can be justified neither on principle nor as fact. But the Bill does not seek to do away with this distinction altogether, even though such a system could be effected. The only distinction it imposes upon prostitutes and prostitutes is necessary to complete the scheme of protection to minor girls I lay before Hon'ble Members. The disadvantages of such disqualification will be negligible in the operation of a law the principal object of which is the prohibition of the possession of girls under sixteen years by persons and prostitutes.

"My Lord, I have done. This is the Bill I move the introduction of the Council to introduce. I have given only an outline of it. I do not claim perfection for it. It is conceivable that a critical examination of the scheme will reveal to those present unanticipated, and that the combined wisdom of Hon'ble Members and the public will suggest improvements both in form and matter. I welcome criticism, destructive and constructive alike, and it will be my earnest endeavor to profit by it. Hon'ble Members will believe as I do not apprehend the subject is a subject of uncomprehending indignation. I am only anxious the thing should be done, and as long as the main purpose is served. I do not shrink from blame. There is a constant of opinion among officials and non-officials about the necessity of giving protection to persons who are ill able to defend themselves, and whose weakness makes them to an almost unendurable. My Lord, there must be desired to give effect to this general desire. It behooves us to attempt something practical. The Bill before the Council presents a practical shape the ideas of a humble worker who undertakes charge of the legislation in all brevity and with all the sense of responsibility which the seriousness of the subject might require. It leaves for the country its processes judgment.

"My Lord, in conclusion, I must express my profound obligations to Your Excellency for the permission so kindly given me to introduce the Bill. When the Bill comes into law, be it with modifications, it will be a great gain to the cause of humanity, and the country will cherish with admiration and gratitude Your Excellency's memory as that of the greatest benefactor of the people of India. With them, I am sure, the reform will gain its popular estimation as much importance as the suppression of the *dhows* and *infanticide*.

"My Lord, my best thanks are also due to some of the Provincial Governments for the assistance with which they have supplied me valuable information on the subject which has been of the utmost assistance to me in preparing my case today in Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. Buxton Chairman:—"My Lord, the Hon'ble Mr. Dudhley has put forward this Bill with great sacrifices of position, and has expended much time and trouble in researching the facts and collecting the information to support the introduction of his measure; and I do not think that when the Council considered the statement that I am about to make on the part of Government, they will consider that we have in any way failed to appreciate

Mr. Dalshoboy's efforts, or that we have in any way underrated the seriousness of the evils which he is asking us to control.

"The better protection of women and children is a question which has occupied increased attention in England for many years past, and the latest legislation on the subject became recent as 1928. But the problems presented in India are somewhat different and greatly more difficult than those in England; first because the age of consent is much lower in India than in England; secondly, because in India the question is complicated by its connection with temple service, and with the practice of dedicating infant girls to that service; and thirdly, because of the early child marriages which prevail and the great variety of marriage laws, customs and observances which are to be found among the various parts of the people in this country. Until during the last decade, not to go further back in time, this question has formed the subject of correspondence between the Government of India and Local Governments, and but very correspondingly with them was again stirred at the instance of the Secretary of State. That the previous references have been infrequent so far as new legislation is concerned was due to the facts and conclusions reported to us by the various Local Governments. These were—

(i) that the evils in question did not over the country at large appear to be widespread;
(ii) that the existing law contained in sections 372 and 373 of the Indian Penal Code was sufficient, or would be sufficiently effective, if there had been behind them a force of public opinion ready to set them in motion;

(iii) that as regards the girls attached to temple service it was not considered advisable in deference to religious prejudices to go beyond the protection which these two sections provided;

(iv) that in respect to our more distant provinces that provided by these two sections was open to grave objection on social grounds in a country like India.

"It was on these statements that on three occasions no further action was taken, but the replies that have been received to the latest reference on the subject, that made in 1921, indicate to us clearly both that the traffic in young girls is on the increase, and also that there is a sensible development of public opinion among the educated classes in favour of fresh legislation. That development of public opinion has found expression in the Bill which has been introduced by the Hon'ble Mr. Dalshoboy, and in a second Bill on the same subject which stands in the name of the Hon'ble Mr. Mudholkar.

"There is no doubt here in the Hon'ble Mr. Dalshoboy's contention that proposals of this nature receive valuable support if they are put forward in a private Member's Bill; but I cannot lay too much stress on the fact that, notwithstanding the Garogueses of India are, it would be quite impossible for them to shelter themselves from any action that might attach to an unpopular law behind the plea that the objectionable legislation had been the outcome of a private Bill. And in a matter of such importance where far-reaching consequences in the substantive criminal law of the country are in question, it is in accordance with the fitness of things and with general usage that any changes in the law which meet with the approval of Government should find a place in a Government Bill rather than in a private one, and it will involve no disparagement of Mr. Dalshoboy's or Mr. Mudholkar's unwearied and earnest efforts to grapple with a great evil if this should be the ultimate outcome of the course the Government now propose to take.

"I will go on now to explain the course. The Hon'ble Mr. Dalshoboy's Bill will be sent out in the usual way to Local Governments, and with it will be recommended as then with specific amendments in the existing law as the Government, as at present advised, are themselves prepared to endorse; and some further additions and changes in the law for which some force public opinion appears to be ripe, but which require very thorough ventilation both among persons of advanced thought and among people who, though not highly educated, are intelligent enough to appreciate the probable effect on the daily lives of the people and on their social circumstances which these suggested changes will bring about.

"I will proceed now to explain to the Council the various proposals which the Government intend to lay before Local Governments and the public in connection with Mr. Dalshoboy's Bill. Under the first heading, namely those specific amendments of existing sections which the Government have decided, subject to further criticisms of members, to adopt, I would draw the attention of the Council to the wording of sections 372 and 373 of the Indian Penal Code. In both these sections, it is proposed to strike the wording 'lawful or lawful or lawful' instead of 'unlawful and immoral'. It is also proposed that in section 372 the wording 'shall be' is to be changed to 'may be', and in section 373 the wording 'shall be' is to be changed to 'may be'. It is also proposed that in provisions under these two sections the term of proving that a minor is not under 16 shall be transferred to the accused. Other amendments in respect of these two sections will be designed to make it clear—

(i) that it is an offence to charge under them that the minor will not enter upon a life of prostitution until she attains the age of 16; and

(ii) that a single act of immorality as defined from general prostitution shall be sufficient to establish offences under these sections to be established.

"All the above changes in these two sections are merely in the direction of ensuring that the provisions which they are intended to be given to give is not frustrated by defects of wording which may render proof of the offence exceedingly difficult and enable offenders to escape on plea

which are largely technical. The Hon^{ble} Mr. Dalhousie has himself quoted several cases in which prosecutions have failed on one or other of these pleas with the most unhappy results to the children whom the law was intended to protect.

"Another amendment in the existing law, which the Government propose to make, is the amendment of section 53 of the Criminal Procedure Code. It is proposed to raise the age at which female children abducted or unlawfully detained may be returned to lawful guardians, instead of their being merely set at liberty, from under 14 to under 16. In other words, the purpose of this kind the girl will be regarded as a child until she attains the age of 16. These are the specific amendments of the existing law which the Government, as at present advised, are prepared to accept subject, as I have said, to further criticism.

"I now turn to the second class of proposals which the Government intend to put forward also for instance, and they are all measures which they regard as very desirable in order to secure the objects in view. But they are measures which involve such drastic changes in the law as to make it essential to subject them to the fullest criticism and publicity before any final decision is come to in regard to them. One of the most important of these proposals is to raise the age of consent, the relation of husband and wife being, excepted, from under 12 to under 16, and further to make it a separate misdemeanor punishable with imprisonment not exceeding two years, for any man (husband and wife being again excepted) to have intercourse with a girl between the ages of 12 and 15. In other words, in respect of the relation between husband and wife the law would remain as at present, while any person other than the husband having intercourse with a girl would be committing rape if she were under 17, and would be charged with misdemeanor if she were 15 but under 17. Although the terms felony and misdemeanor are contained in the English Criminal law are unknown as such in the Indian Penal Code, yet the distinction which this proposal to make between the two offences in the Indian Penal Code substantially corresponds to the difference between a felony and a misdemeanor in England.

"These amendments in the law will no doubt suffice to punish the principal offenders; but it is not to be forgotten that it will always be possible to foster, gain upon, those who indulge and profit by the prostitution and seduction of helpless girls and a charge of abducting against despicable offenders of this kind might very well break down unless some special provision is made. It will therefore be necessary to render it penal for any person having the custody of a minor to cause or encourage her seduction or prostitution in any manner whatsoever, and, should it will be necessary to punish the complicity of any person who knowingly lends them for the prostitution or seduction of a minor. The English Criminal law of 1885 goes so far as to make the owner of the premises himself liable, and it is considered that, in the circumstances of this country, it would be much wiser to extend this liability to the occupier of the premises against whom presumption of guilty knowledge would necessarily be much stronger. There are all sorts of suggestive offences which it is proposed, subject of course to public criticism, to introduce into the law. But it will be obvious in the Council that the main object of these new offences will not suffice to remove the evil complained of unless the law affords some means of taking away a minor from her surroundings and placing her where she can be brought up in a pure atmosphere. In fact what is required is not only positive but also preventive action. In order to secure these objects, power must be given to take away minor girls from the custody not only of strangers but of guardians and even of parents who are bringing them up to a life of immorality. In this respect, we propose to invite opinion as to whether we should not go even further than the Hon^{ble} Mr. Dalhousie's Bill and follow the English law. This law provides that even where the child is to be rescued it is in the custody of its mother, whose parents, the child may be removed from that custody; but it also empowers the Court in the case of the mother, as distinct from other relatives, to abstain from enforcing parental custody that she can show that she has taken adequate steps to preserve the daughter from contamination. This may appear to be, in the circumstances of this country, a very drastic measure and we suggest for consideration; but if the mother were to be exempted wholly from such a provision of the law, a false plea that the minor girl is to be rescued was the prostitute's own child would be the most possible to raise and one of the most difficult to refute. Indeed, in the vast majority of cases, this entire provision would be entirely frustrated if the mother and other relatives were to be excluded from it.

"Now there have always been two great difficulties which have been urged over and over again and pronounced to be well-nigh insuperable in the way of action of the kind that I have described.

"The first of these difficulties is that such a provision would open the door to wholesale extortion by the subordinate police or by the agents of alleged offenders, and it cannot be denied that it is profoundly a well-wide experience that women of ill-fame are particularly liable to extortions of this kind.

"I do not seek in any way to overlook or minimize this objection; but it is one that must be faced if this evil is to be fought and subdued. It is my extremely to find responsible to dispense with the criticism of the value of the new provisions of the law are to be operating; but we shall recommend for consideration, as a safeguard, that the enforcement of these new offences, and the imposition of penalties for the rescue of minors from the custody of prostitutes should be confined to magistrates and information given by private persons and to Magistrates acting on their own knowledge and suspicion; power to take cognizance or to institute proceedings being further confined to Presidency Magistrates or Magistrates of the first class. This is one of the great difficulties that has always been urged against legislation of the kind.

"The second and still greater difficulty is the disposal of orphans who have been rescued. We do not consider it necessary to lay an obligation upon Government to provide religious, industrial or manual schools for rescued orphans, for the difficulty of knowing what to do with these girls when they grow up is, in the eyes of Government functionaries, practically insuperable. To render them to their natural guardians would be to return them to a life of vice, and it is impossible for the Government to arrange marriages for the girls in an institution of this kind. It is possible to be helped that, if this new provision should be introduced and form part of the law, that private charity will come forward to a greater extent than it does at present to meet this particular difficulty, but it will be anticipated when these papers are circulated that the law should provide, that in awarding the custody of the child, the Court shall give preference to a co-religionist willing to be responsible for its care. If no such co-religionist who is suitable should be forthcoming, then the child might be made over to any trustworthy person or any organization willing to take charge of it, and it is contemplated that in some cases the Government may appropriately give a grant-in-aid for the maintenance of such children. Opinion will be further invited as to whether the person naturally responsible for the child should, or should not, be compelled to contribute towards its maintenance. It will further be necessary to give definite protection to persons taking charge of orphans under the action of a Magistrate from all liability to civil actions brought by the mothers for the possession of such orphans, while any one interfering with the execution of any order for the custody of a native will have to be punished."

"These, Mr. Lord, are the proposals and suggestions upon which we desire to invite public opinion in connection with the publication of the Hon'ble Mr. Dadehah's Bill."

"As regards the other provisions of Mr. Dadehah's Bill and any further additions of substance which Mr. Madhokkar may have to recommend, we preserve an open mind, just as we have preserved an open mind in respect of the Bill introduced this afternoon into Your Lordship's Council by the Hon'ble Mr. Madga, whose eloquent pleading on behalf of the cause that he was arguing must have moved everybody who heard it."

"As regards all these suggestions—whether those contained in Mr. Dadehah's Bill, or those added in Mr. Madhokkar's Bill, and those contained in the Hon'ble Mr. Madga's Bill—which, of course, is kindred in the subject we have under discussion—we shall give them full consideration along with the proposals which I have laid before the Council when we receive the opinions of Local Governments and the opinions of the public upon them."

"My Lord, there is no disguising the fact that in any measure that we may take for securing and increasing the protection of minor children, we shall be touching on very delicate ground. We shall run some risk possibly of subjecting innocent persons to black-and-white, in seeking to avoid these grosser wrongs to helpless children, it is quite possible that we may run counter to prejudices and propensities which, though not in harmony with modern thought, cannot, having regard to local usages and traditions, be entirely ignored. In fact, the mere circulation of the amendments and proposals that we have suggested will afford very ample opportunity to hostile or mischievously disposed persons to raise a cry that Government interferes with the religious, caste, customs and social habits of the people. But we cannot combat these evils, My Lord, without running these risks. Moreover, since few years ago, possibly, it might have been very difficult for Government to circulate proposals of this kind; but circumstances have changed considerably. Not only has there been that useful development in public opinion to which I have referred, but in the large expansion of Your Lordship's Legislative Council, we have provided here ready to hand an agency which we expect, and confidently expect, will never fail to counteract mischievous influences that may be used against us when measures of this kind are under consideration. We anxiously expect, My Lord, that the Indian Members of Your Lordship's Council, and not only the Indian Members of that Council, but every member of the enlightened and advanced classes of whom every Member of this Council is himself a representative, though they may not approve of some or any of the suggested changes in the law, will use their sound influence to show any feeling that may be aroused, and to message and discuss any apprehensions or any danger that the Government are actuated by the desire in any way to wound the religious or to set a stir upon the social usages of the people of this ancient land."

The Hon'ble Mr. Mendenhall:—"My Lord, connected as my name is with another Bill before Your Lordship and before the Council, I have very great pleasure in attending the meeting of my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Dadehah, and in doing so, to speak to him my hearty congratulations to the very full, interesting and able speech in which he has introduced his motion. Along with Mr. Dadehah I beg to tender my most thanks to Your Excellency and the members of the Government of India for my cordials, for the encouragement which has been made on behalf of Government by the Hon'ble the Hon'ble Members. My Lord, my action in this matter is in no small measure due to my individual sympathies and personal conviction; but, in bringing this motion before the Council, which stands in my name, I am also acting as the spokesman of a large number of men and women who have been devoting their very serious thought and attention to this matter. This subject has been occupying the attention of Indians who take interest in social reform for several years past, but during the last two years this interest has been greatly stimulated by certain cases of infanticide. This Power case to which my friend referred, and the Nangoo case, to which also reference was made, excited great indignation not only amongst the educated people, but also amongst those who are called the depressed classes. I shall presently place before Your

years. It is, however, one of those practices which clings like those to whom we are referring would naturally want to perpetuate their profession. It is for Your Lordship's Government and for the Council to consider whether immoral songs, adapted for the purpose of sustaining immoral practices should receive the sanction or even the toleration of the Council. I hope that in this Council it will not be said that the adoption of a *franchise* shall by those women is a thing which is enjoined or even tolerated by the Hindu law proper. My Lord, such in regard to the *Dowry* system, and in regard to the adoption of female girls by dancing women it is a libel to say that the Hindu law enjoins or sanctions them. I believe I can claim as much right to speak in the name of Hindus as any others who claim to do so, but neither Hindustani nor even purified nor illuminated as it was tolerated by our great Hindu and Muslim and our great Acharya ever recognized this mode of them recognized anything but honesty and purity as the real basis of religious life; and it was to them a most abhorrent thing that persons of loose character and following an infamous trade should be considered as necessarily required for purposes of religious worship. I hope that the abuse of religion-in-danger will not be brought forward in regard to these two matters, nor will it be said that society is likely to be subverted by the reforms which are suggested.

"My Lord, the cases which have come before our Courts show other debasement and defects out of which have been mentioned by my Hon'ble friend, and some of which were referred to by the Hon'ble the Home Member. I am glad to see that the Hon'ble the Home Member, speaking on behalf of the Government, and that Government contemplated dealing with all these matters by a legislative enactment by themselves. I might mention to the Council that when I first spoke on the subject to the Hon'ble the Secretary in the Home Department some months ago, I myself said that as the question was one which affected essentially the moral law of the country, it was eminently one which the Government themselves should take up. But we, who feel that our society is going from bad to worse in some of these matters, could not afford to wait to see when Government would take action, and we thought it our duty to bring the matter before them. I trust consequently our Lord, and I suggest to the Government that our humble efforts here, in a measure of any use, called forth this declaration of policy from the Government.

"My Lord, I am in general agreement with the principles which my friend Mr. Dadabhai has laid before the Council. But there appears to me certain matters which I believe are not fully included in his proposals. In regard to the manner of dealing with those cases mentioned, I believe that the proper method would be to proceed on existing laws and to make such changes, such additions and alterations as might be required, as our larger experience might call for, and by way of making amendments to the existing sections themselves remove the defects and differences which have come to light. My suggestion in regard to this matter, therefore, my Lord, is that we should take up sections 361, 372 and 373 and introduce therein all the necessary changes which are suggested. In the first place, my Lord, I considered that this age limit does in those sections—section 361 which relates to kidnapping from lawful guardianship, section 372 and section 373—should be raised from 15 to 18. That is the age which is laid down by the English Act. I know it might be said that this is rather a large order. But, my Lord, I would ask the Council to consider that when the question involved in a small contract affecting a few rupees or when it is about an insignificant piece of property, a minor is considered incapable of entering into it. Should I, ask, be considered that a girl below 16 is quite capable of giving a legal and intelligent consent in regard to her most precious treasure, her sexuality and her honor? Young and inexperienced as she is, does she not, at a time of life when many influences are required for checking her, does she not rather require the hand of control than freedom to do what she likes? My Lord, this is a question which certainly ought not to serve any great embarrassment on the ground of principle. So far as legislative interference is concerned, if legislative interference is considered improper, well it was exercised as far back as 1859 when the Penal Code was passed. The age-limit was laid down then. All that I ask is to take the age-limit further up. This, therefore, does not involve any change of policy or the introduction of a new policy, nor does it in any way involve any interference with institutions as they are existing, or with the moral usage of the people. I do not ask the Council to say that the Moral system shall be put down and extinguished. All I ask is that young girls, at a time when they are unable to exercise any judgment upon the matter, should not become the victims of ignorance, various or greedy parents or guardians, or become the prey of unscrupulous persons. It is only for the purpose of saving these young ladies that this appeal is made."

"My Lord, the matter has been called for in a two-fold character. First of all, there is the notion of a penal character which requires the strengthening of the criminal law. Along with this also we require preventive and protective action and that I propose should be done by two methods. My friend referred to one of them in his speech, but in the copy of the Bill which, with Your Excellency's conclusion, was supplied to me, I find that it is not included in the Bill proper. What I suggest is that in order to prevent on account of the law and to prevent the marriage of girls who are really under 18 or 16 as the Council might determine, but whom the managers of the houses would like to palm off as being above that age. What should be done is that before a girl is married, she should go and make a declaration before the District Magistrate, stating what her age is, and that she voluntarily wishes to get herself married as a *Bride*. My Lord, in many a case, it is the influence of the people around which brings about these marriages."

"After a certain age and when a girl understands things, she detaches from these influences. In a better which was agreed by a woman belonging evidently to the prostitute class which

appeared in the 'Barcel Vijaya' of 31st August 1912 and in another which appeared in another vernacular paper of Bombay. It is pathetically painted out how under difficult circumstances, in order to save a family from starvation and ruin, girls are impelled to take to their own hands. That is the way in which many of them are obliged to resort to this kind of life. So to legislation required to be made before a Magistrate and it should be only on the receipt of a certificate from a District Magistrate that any sentence should be allowed to be made.

Another thing which was suggested by my Bill was the crime which I consider should be taken both by Government, by the local authorities or by the people themselves. In England, as Your Lordship knows, the Children's Act requires the supervision of houses which undertake the care and protection of infant children and afterwards lay down provisions for the protection of girls and young women of children in regard to whom offences like those we are dealing with have been committed, or whose parents have been convicted and are unable to support them. There are in that Act provisions in regard to juvenile offenders also. As to juvenile offenders, we have got our Reformatories, but for the other classes of children, we should have industrial schools like those which are established under the Children's Act (English). The Hon'ble the Home Minister mentioned the great difficulty which Government had in fact in regard to it. I do admit that, after the girls attain their age, the difficulty would be to find occupations and suitable work for them.

My Lord, the problem however is not one beyond the resources of philanthropy. It is one which I am sure that Government are taking the warmest interest that they are doing in the matter can be dealt with. It is quite probable that many an Indian would be willing to take active part in this matter, and institutions like those which have sprung up in England would spring up in this country. What, however, is very often required is a certain impetus from persons possessing great knowledge and high ideals. And that impetus, I believe, can be given by Government and Government alone. When they see that Government are anxious to rescue their children, the people of the country will have themselves to do their portion of the work.

"My Lord, I apologise to Your Lordship and to the Council for having tampered so much upon your time and patience. But the subject is one which is of paramount importance to a very large section of the population. My Lord, it is the real of the unfortunate that we hear. I held in my hand a letter which I received only the other day and which was sent to me expressly to blame because it was known that this subject would be under discussion. It came from some male persons belonging to the caste from which *Shikharis* are recruited. It comes from Bihar, one of the worst places where the institutions flourish, and therein they make a pathetic appeal in Your Lordship and to the Members of the Government. There is another appeal which was made by a conference of the depressed classes held some two months ago near Bombay. They also pray that as in the depressed classes, the lower classes from whom these unfortunate are for the most part recruited, and on the existence of this class of unfortunate is inferior not only to the western community but lower than the whole race of the lower orders, they pray that Government should come to their aid and put a stop to this *Devadasi* and *Shikhar* system and to the repulsive practice of adoption."

The Hon'ble Mr. Government:—My Lord, with Your Lordship's permission, I like to assert my heartfelt support to the motion which my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Duddley has brought before the Council to-day, and to offer my fullest sympathy with the Bill which he seeks to introduce in this Council. I am sure we are all grateful both to him and to my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Macdonald for taking upon themselves to champion the cause of morality and to defend thousands of young females who are daily exposed throughout the length and breadth of this country, and are condemned to a life of perpetual misery and degradation.

"Again there are and have been in all ages and climes where badness it is to deny any reform which is brought forward in this direction, specially when it is asked in the shape of legislation. They should remember that morality has always been brought about by laws though not always secular but religious. I am sure all religious ages in considering practices which it is the object of this Bill to bring within the pale of secular law. I therefore feel to see any feeling or unwillingness in bringing forward a piece of legislation such as this. My Lord, some men will say that prostitutes are *subit-natus* of society. This may or may not be so. What there must be a link in *subit-natus*. Unfortunately in this country an *adulterous* prostitution is increasing by leaps and bounds. The figures, which my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Macdonald has quoted, are simply appalling, and yet they are not complete. Prostitutes are generally recruited either by buying and selling or by a system of adoption or by a false sense of social or religious distinction. Accordingly the latter system is not so vague among the Mussulmans prostitutes who generally have recourse to the first two methods as with the majority of their number. Indeed, however difficult it may be and complex terms all such methods and questions. Yet, My Lord, I must to have to discuss how few there are who have given a thought to the eradication of this evil. When we consider the countless *devadasi* girls who through a lack of their own have become victims and we can may pray to the *shame* and *misery* of metropolitan houses, or who through the *neglect* and *poor* *depravity* of their parents or guardians have been forced to lead a life of sin and shame, I think, My Lord, it is high time to feel women and ways to protect these innocent female children. After the *stole* and *abuse* speeches of both my *Honourable* friends who have quoted a number of facts and figures which they must have taken enormous pains to collect, and which are absolutely trustworthy, there is

nothing further to add. Besides, My Lord, we are not at this stage able to offer any remarks on suggestions as to the Bill itself beyond general observations. The scope of this Bill, as I apprehend, is to make it penal for any man other than his husband to have sexual knowledge with any girl with or without her consent under the age of 16. My friend the Hon'ble Mr. Madhavao has advocated the age limit should be raised to 18 rather than 16. Personally, I am inclined to favour that view; for I think even in this country so female mostly belonging to the lower classes below the age of 18 is in a position to judge for herself correctly and to protect herself from the abuses and temptations which are placed in her way by unscrupulous persons or by professional procurers and pimps. My Lord, the Hon'ble Mr. Dalshetty has told us of the immorality of Dacca, and has quoted cases and instances which have been supplied to him by the philanthropist and laudible person who was introduced in the institution known as the "Moor's House."

"My Lord, I am happy to hear testimony is ever ready that has fallen from my Honourable friend in this respect. Dacca is raking with immorality more than any other town in East Bengal. There are women there who are known as Singers and are well-to-do persons. They keep in their empty number of palatial residences and women whose husbands are in debt drag innocent girls from all over the country and sell the risk of prostitution."

"Through Your Excellency's forwarding and badge policy now that I am beginning to be the house of a Residential Commissioner, I am sure to welcome with all my heart any legislation which has for its ultimate purpose the diminishing of immorality."

"In Germany, My Lord, we are told they have a system of State Police or Moral Police. The one we really need my support even to a measure of this kind should it be brought forward."

"In conclusion, My Lord, I quite agree with my Hon'ble friend that, if during Your Excellency's reign for the first time in the history of Legislation of this nature, a Bill such as this is passed into Law, your name will go down to posterity as one of the greatest benefactors of Modern India."

The Hon'ble Pandit Mawoo Manoo Manavaro—"My Lord, I heartily support the objects with which my Hon'ble friends Mr. Dalshetty and Mr. Madhavao have brought forward the measures which they have asked leave to introduce to-day. The evil is a terrible one and I am assured my Lord, that legislation is necessary to put it down. As to the details of the measures, we have not had copies of the Bill supplied to us, and we are not in a position to offer any observations regarding the provisions; but I am thankful to hear from the Hon'ble the House Member that the Government have decided to send out the Bill with their own proposals and suggestions to elicit public opinion on the question."

"My Lord, the questions embodied by the Bill proposed to be referred by the Government to the public and Local Governments involve matters of great humanitarian importance, and, as the Hon'ble the House Member has also pointed out, they rest upon definite ground, and I have no doubt that, while the Government will proceed to give as much protection to citizens as they require, it will also take care not to legislate in such a manner as to give rise to a real sense of complaint. So far as the evil is concerned I do not think that the Hon'ble the House Member need have any doubt as to the support which the proposals of the Government will receive from the public. I do not think that there is any danger of the action of the Government being misunderstood, and I hope that the moral sense, of religion will not be brought in this discussion to support a thing which is entirely condemned by every religious system known to mankind."

"There are some points, my Lord, which have been mentioned by Mr. Dalshetty to his deplorable regret to which I would briefly draw the attention of Government. My Lord, whatever the final decision on the steps of the measure may be after the matter has been considered by the public and discussed, I hope the more objects of the measure will be held in view and that they will receive the support of all right-thinking men. These, I take it to be, are, firstly, that the traffic in women girls shall be stopped; secondly, that the adoption of minor girls by prostitutes shall also be stopped; thirdly, that the age limit of the age of consent shall be raised; and to whether it should be raised to 18 or to 16 is a matter of detail for consideration; fourthly, there shall be an interdiction to the abduction of minor girls to temples; and fifthly, that the immoral franchise of women, an unfortunate thing to say, to visiting men, shall be absolutely prohibited. These are the main points brought forward by Mr. Dalshetty, and I am glad and thankful to see that the Government have decided to refer them for opinion to the Local Governments and to the public. Remarks have been made regarding one of these matters, the detection of girls in temples, as possibly having some bad and one single tale which will justify a strong work in surveillance and which is the detection of women girls in a position where they may be compelled to lead a life of sin and shame. My Lord, I hope that all such laws will be united in the desire to support the Government in any legislation which shall ensure that no girl shall be led, induced or compelled to take in a life of shame, or placed in a position where she may be compelled to do so, or to visit it until she has received the support of all right-thinking men throughout the country. There are no doubt a considerable mass of very good ideas, and these ideas will no doubt receive the fullest consideration from Your Excellency's Government, and I am the more so of the consideration

of this measure will be a great advance forward in giving that honest, true, protection to girls which they so badly stand in need of. My Lord, I feel it that no person having as strong a God, not even the mother or the father, has any right to seduce any creature of God, any girl, to a life of shame and infamy, and I hope that so far as the main part of this Bill is concerned the Government will proceed firmly, no doubt moderately but firmly, to attain that object."

The Hon'ble Bawa Bhanwantar Nath Bhat:—"My Lord, I think it would be just at this late hour of the day to discuss upon the time of the Council at any length, by referring to the principles of the Bill which stand in the names of my friends Mr. Dalhousie and Mr. Madhock. The thanks of the Additional Members of Council are due to those gentlemen for the efforts they have made in bringing so prominently forward the evils which they seek to abolish. My Lord, no one for a moment pretends to believe that these evils can be got down by legislative althogether. Religion has failed to do so, and legislation is not likely to succeed, but the greater features of these evils may be diminished by wise legislation, and it is, therefore, that we welcome these measures being introduced into our Council, and if by legislation we cannot crush finally the evils, certainly we may deal with symptoms and we may check where which ought not to have been allowed to exist. And, My Lord, in this connection our thanks are due to Your Excellency's Government for the prosecution which has been made to-day by the Hon'ble the Home Member. He has appealed to us to exercise our influence so far as we can to the public opinion in support of the suggestions that Government propose to send out for public consideration. I can assure him and Your Excellency's Government that, whether we are inside the Council or outside the Council, we shall give our whole-hearted support to the proposition which the Government have laid down, and I am confident that our countrymen also will support these proposals. But, if my friend the Hon'ble the Home Member has appealed to us for our support, may I also appeal to Government to be firm, not to back straight but to go on as they have done in the past in some very important matters of social legislation. If they stand firm, My Lord, I have no doubt that the evils which we all deplore will in time be completely checked or not absolutely removed."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sarda:—"My Lord, not only advocates of social reform, but all sincere well-wishers of the country will be deeply grieved to Government for the sympathetic attitude adopted towards the measures introduced by my Hon'ble friends, and for the prosecution which the Hon'ble the Home Member has made to-day with reference to further action which the Government intend to take for the purpose of putting an end to these heinous practices which are eating to the very vitals of Indian society. And in regard to the vigorous proposal contained in the concluding portion of the speech of the Hon'ble the Home Member, I may, on behalf of my friends and myself, who have the honor to represent the Land of Your Rivers, give our assurance to Your Excellency's Government that in whatever action Your Excellency's Government may take in order to grapple with these heinous practices, they may fully rest assured of our whole-hearted co-operation."

"Turning to the subject which is now before the Council, I do not think it is necessary to add anything to the able and exhaustive arguments which have been delivered by the Hon'ble Mr. Dalhousie in support of his case. I wish only to clear one misapprehension which evidently exists in the mind of my Hon'ble friend with reference to a certain notion prevailing in my own province. During one portion of his speech he held forth freely with *Chander* as just as far as it goes in a girl which prevails in the Punjab. Well, I am afraid that statement was based on a misapprehension. *Chander* custom is a well recognized custom in certain tribes in the Punjab, more particularly among the Jats, which represents a form of marriage unaccompanied by religious rites in which the near relatives of the man and the woman come together and by means of a very simple ceremony, the man and the woman are sealed together as husband and wife. There is absolutely no element of prostitution in this custom of *Chander* custom, and therefore, if my learned friend's Bill, which we have not seen, comprehends prohibiting this heinous form of marriage, I would suggest that that portion of the Bill might be eliminated."

The Hon'ble Mr. Dalhousie:—"It does not."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sarda:—"In connection, I again beg to assure Your Excellency's Government of our hearty and sincere co-operation in any efforts which the Government might make to grapple with this heinous practice."

The Hon'ble Sir G. M. Chatterjee:—"My Lord, in giving my full support to my friend Mr. Dalhousie's motion, I beg to congratulate the Hon'ble Home Member on the confident and most sympathetic speech he has made on behalf of Government. The questions given by Mr. Dalhousie will happen next with the necessity of greater legislative protection to some girls. He has made out a strong case for legislative interference, and some such protection as he has suggested seems necessary. I do not know if the number of dowries is increasing. The old practice of dowering girls to temples was no doubt good, inasmuch as it was intended that their wives should lead holy and virtuous lives; but with lapse of time some inferences were to be ascribed with the institution, and in the altered circumstances of the country, I believe many Hindus would be glad to see that something should be done to restrict such inducements. I am really glad that the Home Member should have made an announcement that the Government is going to interfere and to incur the responsibility of introducing measures which will have the effect aimed at by the Bill now introduced by Mr. Dalhousie."

The Hon'ble the Member-Secretary, PARAGRAM or BANGALORE:—"My Lord, I would not like to give my direct support to the Bill. I am glad that the Government has been made by the Home Member regarding the attitude of Government towards Mr. Dalhousie's Bill. Although some of us may think that these measures should come before the social reformers

in the country rather than here, yet as it has been proved that even in the beginning of the twentieth century social reforms are scanty and social reformers few in India, Mr. Dadabhai is fully justified in bringing this matter before this Council, and I give my whole-hearted support to its introduction to-day."

The Hon'ble Mr. Sarda Rao :—" My Lord, at this late hour of the day, I do not propose to make a speech. I can only to give my hearty support to the general principle underlying the two Bills standing in the names of Messrs. Dadabhai and Mathuradas. I say my that this subject has been engaging the attention of the intelligent public for a good number of years, and the feeling has been growing that something should be done to give effective protection to minor girls. We are grateful indeed to Your Excellency's Government for their firm though cautious attitude and for the steps they propose to take in this matter."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Hon'ble Mr. Dadabhai introduced the Bill, and moved that the Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons relating thereto, be published in the Gazette of India in English, and in the local official Gazette in English and in such other languages as the Local Governments think fit.

The motion was put and agreed to.

PROTECTION OF MINOR FEMALES.

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur R. N. Mookerjee moved for leave to introduce a Bill to make better provision for the protection of Minor Females.

He said :—" My Lord, it has been pointed out to me on behalf of Government that there is a technical difficulty in the way of the Bill, inasmuch as I gave some time ago. According to Parliamentary practice, which this Council is bound to follow, which are not covered by express regulation, has to follow. It is not permissible to have two Bills at one and the same time on the same subject; and in these circumstances, if I were to press my motion for leave to introduce the Bill which I have drafted, the only course which was open to Government was, I am told, to express their inability to allow the motion; and that motion would thus have been defeated. It was, however, very kindly suggested to me on behalf of Government that if there were any points in my Bill which were not covered by Mr. Dadabhai's Bill, I might bring those before the Council or before Government, and that the opinion of the country and the Local Governments in regard to those specific points would be called at the same time as their opinion would be invited in regard to the provisions drafted by my Hon'ble and learned friend. My Lord, I accept that suggestion, and in deference to the wishes of Government, and being satisfied that this is the proper course, under the circumstances, I ask Your Excellency's permission to withdraw my motion as a separate motion."

Permission granted, and motion withdrawn.

The Hon'ble the Permanent Secretary :—" As this is the last session at which the Council will meet for the transaction of public business, I should like to say a few words before we adjourn to-day. We have now reached the first term of the life of this Council under the scheme of the reformed Councils Act, and in a few months' time a new Council will meet in the Imperial capital of India. We are able, I am glad to say, to look back with satisfaction upon the work of the Council during the past three years, and to realize how much it has gained in experience and importance during that period. What pleases me in particular is to record the excellent and friendly relations that have prevailed amongst all the Members of this Council, and the mutual respect and esteem felt by all towards each other. The decorum and harmony with which our proceedings are conducted, which will be a model to many other Legislatures of which we have heard and read, while the discussions that have taken place have been fruitful and of the highest value to Government as expressions of public opinion and of the various communities represented here. It is therefore a source to me of keen gratification that the term of this Council is now drawing to a close, and that when the new Council meets at Delhi next January, some devoted friends and some may have given place to new faces and what will, I hope, be new friends who will, I trust, carry on the high traditions that have been instituted in the first term of life of the reformed Legislative Council of the Governor General. I wish to take this opportunity to thank Hon'ble Members of Council on behalf of myself and of the Government of India for their valuable co-operation and assistance in the legislative business of Government during the past three years."

* This will, I also hope, be the last session when my Legislative Council will meet in this room, where, I am bound to acknowledge, the accommodation is unsatisfactory and inadequate. The Council Chamber that is now being added to this house will, I hope, be finished next summer, and will provide better accommodation in a large Council room, a library for Members, Committee rooms, cloak rooms, etc., with a separate approach and entry for Hon'ble Members.

* As for the temporary accommodation of this Council at Delhi, I have personally supervised the plans and buildings, and I can promise Hon'ble Members that, although the Council Chamber really for temporary use and a very strict regard for economy has been maintained in its construction, they will find much more convenient accommodation than I was ever able to afford them in Lucknow. There will also be residential accommodation provided on the Minto Estate for non-official Members if required. I hope that Hon'ble Members may not suffer too much inconvenience and discomfort during the short interval of a few years before the new Capital is completed.

* I would like to say a few words personally on the subject of the temporary buildings at Delhi which, I say old, have been admirably designed and carried out by Lieutenant-Colonel Cole and his assistants and the contractors working under him.

"With a view to minimising expense, the Government of India have decided to take as small a staff as possible from the Government offices, but sufficient to cope with the more immediate work of the Government of India. The temporary Secretaries are to also possibly attend the Council Chamber. The European clerks will be lodged either in quarters which will be hired for them in the Civil Lines or in tents, according to their desire. The Indian clerks will be provided with small houses, and I may add that I have inspected these houses, and my opinion is that the Indian clerks will find themselves so comfortable that they will not wish to leave them.

"In our building operations for temporary Delhi, we have limited ourselves to the strict minimum that was absolutely necessary, but we do not think that the money spent has been wasted or lost. We are confident that when new Delhi has been built, there will still be public purposes for the use of these buildings. We think that, without fear of exaggeration, we may say that the weight of probability is strongly in favour of Government buildings almost full value for all their outlay in connection with the temporary works, should they be disposed to part with them, or the receiving the equivalent from the utility of the buildings for their own purposes.

"As regards the Government of India, I may say that we and all have decided to accept the most modest accommodation in two blocks that have been leased as a temporary headquarters as much as possible, while some of them, amongst them being my friend Sir Harcourt Butler, with no doubt a view to further economies as a provision for the future, have decided to leave the elements and to live in tents.

"I mention all this as I think it may be of interest to Hon'ble Members to know what provision has been made for next cold weather. I fear that for the time being the standard of comfort will not be as high as that of Calcutta or Simla, but I am confident that all will ungrudgingly make some self-sacrifice in the realisation of the national object that we have in view.

"As regards the new City of Delhi, you are probably aware that a site near but to the south of the old City has been selected and approved. Several schemes for laying out the new City have been proposed, amongst them being one by an Indian, but no definite decision will be taken until the nature of the site points in one direction. In the meantime estimates and plans for irrigation, building, etc., are being carefully prepared. Conditions have also been published in the Press of British India and of the Native States for an open competition to design for four different classes of buildings that will be required. Prizes will be awarded to the successful competitors. I am glad to say that I have first a considerable number of Indians as well as Europeans have entered for this competition. The question of competition for further buildings is still under consideration.

"My attention has been drawn to articles in the Press on the subject of the architecture of the new City. You are aware of my own personal predilections in this matter. Lord Crews has recently stated his own views on this question in the following quotation that I take from the Times:—

"The great cities of India were very various in position and possibility. Bombay, with its fine harbours, suffered as a city from being built on from the New York, and was thereby cramped as regards extension. Madras, on the other hand, was a quieter city in the fullest sense. It covered a vast extent for the number of its population, and as one drove through its leafy groves it was often hard to make out where the houses were. Calcutta was in some parts more on the lines of European cities. But at Delhi they had a different problem to confront. They knew what the historical associations of Delhi were. To be convenient and suited to the Europeans who had to work there it could not be planned in a manner altogether foreign to Western ideas and Western life; yet, at the same time, it was not to be hostile to appearance or in spirit to the ideas of the past. Therefore, when the actual architecture of the new city had to be considered it would be clearly no easy task for the architects engaged upon it to combine the old and new in a manner which was necessary if a truly satisfactory result was to be achieved."

"These were Lord Crews's own words, and I may add that nothing has so far been settled.

"In general, preparations are being actively pushed, so that so soon as the lay out of the new city has been decided upon, building operations may be carried out with energy and without delay.

"I understand that it is the desire and intention of Hon'ble Members of my Council to be present at the State Entry into Delhi and to take part in the ceremony of the handing over of the Delhi province by the Government of the Punjab to the Government of India. I shall warmly appreciate and welcome the presence of the Members of my Legislative Council, the representatives of the whole of British India, as most fitting and appropriate on such a memorable and historic occasion.

"With these few words, I will now take leave of Hon'ble Members, and I desire this Council adjourned."

The Council adjourned *see etc.*

SOMER,
The 15th September 1912.

W. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

APPENDIX C.

*Resolution of the Government of India, Home Department (Archæology and Epigraphy)
dated Simla, the 29th April 1906, Nos. 124-125.*

RE:-

1. Resolution of the Government of India in the Department of Revenue and Agriculture, No. 7-5-12, dated the 11th February 1900.
2. Despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 23-A & B., dated the 28th May 1904.
3. Despatch from the Secretary of State to the Government of India, No. 114 (30 revenue), dated the 28th July 1904.
4. Circular letter Nos. 144-C51-44-5-11, dated the 22nd February 1905, to the Governments of Madras, Bombay, Bengal, the United Provinces, Punjab, Baroda, and the Chief Commissioners, Central Provinces, and their agencies therein.
5. Despatch from the Government of India to the Secretary of State, No. 375, dated the 9th November 1905.
6. Despatch from the Secretary of State to the Government of India, No. 15 (Revenue), dated the 26th January 1906 (received on the 11th February 1906).

In their Resolution No. 7-5-12 (Archæology and Epigraphy), dated the 11th February 1900, concerning the appointment for a term of five years of a Director-General of Archæology, the Government of India took occasion to re-affirm the general responsibility of Government for the conservation of the ancient monuments of India. The appointment of a Director-General has, as was anticipated, been fully justified by the stimulus thus imparted to archæological work in every province, by the co-ordination of effort that has been secured and by the sustained attention that has been given to antiquarian questions. But though much has been done the experience gained has proved that the task of restoring and conserving the antiquities of India will always require trained ability for its adequate discharge, while the vast area of the field and the great number and variety of the monuments to be dealt with render it improbable that any substantial reduction in the present staff will be feasible for many years to come.

2. The work of the Archæological Department may be described as comprising the following distinct lines of activity: (1) the restoration and maintenance, in thorough repair of monuments of first-rate historical or architectural importance; (2) the conservation of these monuments while the Government cannot now undertake to restore, but whose historical interest or associations demand that they should be saved from further decay; (3) the prosecution of archæological exploration and research; (4) the administration of the Ancient Monuments Act. The first of these operations may, at the present rate of progress, be completed within the next fifteen or twenty years, but for the further repairs which must be carried out from time to time the services of archæological experts will, in the opinion of the Governor-General in Council, continue to be necessary. In respect of the buildings of the second class the task to be discharged is difficult and delicate and demands in a still greater degree skilled assistance for its proper fulfilment. As regards exploration and research, it is no doubt possible to look forward to the time when all known sites of antiquarian interest shall have been explored and the materials collected made available for the use of students, but the maintenance of the various local museums will still demand the care of an expert archæologist while the application of the Ancient Monuments Act in the various cases which will from time to time call for the intervention of Government will also require skilled advice.

3. These views have been laid before the Secretary of State by the Government of India in their despatches of the 29th of May 1904 and the 9th November 1905, with the record of which they exhibited a scheme framed in consultation with the provincial Governments for the reorganisation of the Archæological Department on a permanent and improved footing, and the Governor-General in Council has now the pleasure of announcing the Secretary of State's sanction to the proposals which are detailed below.

The distribution of territory among the archæological charges now sanctioned is shown in the appendix to this Resolution. The number of circles remains the same, but their areas have been changed so as to render them more descriptive and appropriate. The Central Provinces and Berar, hitherto under the charge of the Superintendent of the Western or Bombay Circle, will now form part of the Eastern or Bengal Circle, the staff of which will be strengthened by the appointment of an assistant archæological superintendent, while the North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan, where the archæological work has hitherto been entrusted to the Inspector-General of Education as a collateral charge, will be in future provided with a full-time archæological superintendent, a new appointment being added to the cadre for this purpose. The existing temporary post of assistant superintendent to the Bombay (or Western) Circle will not be made permanent, pending a further consideration of the question whether the services of an assistant will be required for the Western Circle as now reconstituted. Subject to this exception the archæological staff shown in the appendix, and the post referred to in paragraph 5 below, will be placed on a permanent footing.

4. The value of pay of the officers in charge of circles, who will heretofore be designated Superintendents of Archaeological Survey, will be raised to Rs. 500—25—000 a month. Future increments will not be eligible for exchange comparative show-measure with this enhancement be confined to officers in the Department who now receive it. In order, however, to secure the better against loss the minimum pay attainable will in their case only be fixed at Rs. 500 a month, and they will be placed in such a grade as regards increments as this condition may entail. For similar reasons, the pay of the Director-General of Archaeology will, during the tenure of the present incumbent, be raised to Rs. 1,700 a month.

5. The orders further provide for the appointment of a Government epigraphist for the whole of India in lieu of the present Government epigraphist in Madras, in order to establish a central authority whose duty it will be to organise and collate the results of the epigraphical work of the provincial surveys. At the same time the importance of Madras as a field for this form of research and its special linguistic conditions necessitate the retention of a special epigraphical expert in that presidency. An appointment of Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy on a salary of Rs. 350—25—000 is accordingly created, to be held by the present incumbent of the post of Government epigraphist, Madras, who will be permitted to continue the tenure of his new appointment on his present salary.

6. The Director-General of Archaeology, the Government epigraphist, and all officers holding the appointments of superintendents of circles will be eligible for the leave furlough leave rules contained in Chapter XIII, Civil Service Regulations. These persons will be regulated by the ordinary superior service pension rules in Chapters XVIII and XIX. The Director-General of Archaeology will, further, be eligible for an additional pension of Rs. 1,000 a year under article 475, Civil Service Regulations, subject to the condition that he renders ten years' effective service from the date of first employment in India.

7. In the absence of any special orders to the contrary in individual cases Assistant Superintendents will be entitled to leave under the Indian Service leave rules, contained in Chapter XIV, Civil Service Regulations.

8. All Archaeological officers serving under the *European Service* leave rules, will be allowed, subject to any special orders which may be passed by the Local Government, a recess of three months in the field during such year.

9. All officers of the Department are prohibited from engaging in private practice, but, where the terms of an officer's agreement reserve to him this privilege, this rule will not apply during the currency of such agreement.

10. Notwithstanding that the Department is now placed on a permanent footing, officers who are serving on probation will continue to do so for the period provided in their agreement in any case in which the Government of India may consider this necessary, and those to be recruited in future will be appointed to the first instance for a probationary period. Separate orders will issue regarding the qualifications under this rule of officers now serving under Local Governments. The present Director-General of Archaeology is hereby confirmed with effect from the date upon which the present scheme comes into force.

Order.—Ordered, that a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to all Local Governments and Administrations, and to the Director-General of Archaeology in India for information and guidance, and to the Finance Department, for information.

Ordered also, that the Resolution be published in the Supplement to the Gazette of India.

H. H. RISLEY,
Secretary to the Government of India.

APPENDIX.

Archaeological Survey of India.

Circles.	Staff.
All India	{ Director-General of Archaeology. 1 Government Epigraphist.
Viziers (including Bombay, Sind, the Nizam's Dominions, Central India and Rajasthan).	1 Superintendent, Archaeological Survey.
Southern (including Madras and Coorg) ..	{ 1 Superintendent, Archaeological Survey. 1 Assistant Archaeological Superintendent for Epigraphy.
Northern (including United Provinces, Punjab, Agra, Kashmir* and Nepal).	{ 1 Superintendent, Archaeological Survey. 1 Archaeological Surveyor.
Eastern (including Bengal, Assam, Central Provinces and Orissa).	{ 1 Superintendent, Archaeological Survey. 1 Assistant Superintendent, Archaeological Survey.
Frontier (including North-West Frontier Province and Baluchistan).	1 Superintendent, Archaeological Survey.
Burma	1 Superintendent, Archaeological Survey.

* Kashmir has since been transferred to the Frontier Circle.

Letter—from M. B. Dey, Esq., Comptroller, India Transcripts.

To—the Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

Dated—the 1st May 1906.

No—574-G.A.

With reference to the orders of the Government of India conveyed to their Home Department letter No. 105, dated the 29th March 1904, sanctioning a personal allowance of Rs 100 a m. m. to Mr E. D. Ross in consideration of the cryptographic work which had hitherto been undertaken by him without remuneration, I beg to report for the information of the Government of India that under article 116 of the Civil Service Regulations, the sanction of His Majesty's Secretary of State for India is necessary in the grant of this allowance, and to request that such sanction may be obtained and forwarded to this office.

Letter—from G. R. H. Frost, Esq., Officiating Under Secretary to the Government of India, Home Department.

To—the Director-General of Archaeology in India.

Dated—the 6th July 1906.

No—212.

In consideration of the endorsement forwarding for your information a copy of the Home Department Resolution No. 114-146, dated the 26th April 1906, regarding the contribution of the Archaeological Survey Department on a permanent basis, I am directed, with reference to your letter No. 1467, dated the 22nd September 1905, to state that as it is intended that the office establishment of the Government Epigraphist for India should be placed on the same footing as your own establishment, the Government of India sanction the following additional establishment for your office:—

One Clerk on	Rs.
Do. do	75-0-100 a month
One do.	25-0-75 ..
One do.	30 ..
Model establishment.	
One Janitor on	Rs.
One Dabby	12-15 a month.
Two Peons	10-12 ..
One Panch	8 each ..
One	7 ..

The scale of your office establishment (including that of the Government Epigraphist) as now sanctioned is shown in the annexed proposition statement.

I am to add that the following additional annual expenditure is also sanctioned by the Government of India for the office of the Government Epigraphist:—

Travel and allowance	Rs.
Supplies and Services	3,000
Contingencies	400
.. .. .	1,400
Total	4,800

APPENDIX D.

Letter—from the Secretary, Indian Engineering Association.

To—the Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industries, India.

Dated—Calcutta, the 23rd July 1912.

No—54.W.

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 2297-4, dated 26th April 1912 on the subject of the purchase of stores required for the public service.

The Committee desire me to express their thanks for the list accompanying your letter, of articles which have been submitted for issue during the last three years. Many of these articles, it is noted, are contained in the Catalogue of Indian Manufactures which was published by the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence, last year. The value of the

information would be greatly enhanced if the Association could be favoured with the quantities, as well as the kind of goods, of the items mentioned in the list, which have been indicated for starting, try, the last six months. Such information would enable members of this Association to approach the various purchasing Departments of Government with offers to supply similar goods of Indian manufacture.

2. You remark that "it is open to all those in India to approach the purchasing Departments of Government, or the local Government concerned, and to furnish them with information as to the classes of goods they are prepared to supply, and the prices they charge taking into account considerations of price and quality, and leaving to the officers concerned, Government on the subject, whether to give such goods a trial". As regards the first point such information has been diligently placed before the Departments concerned, but with only the very general results, so far. A matter to which the Committee attach great importance, these strict orders are regarded in the light of order in the country, which the article would be issued by the words "leaving to the officers of Government to decide on the subject". The Committee would respectfully ask for a clear definition of what any order of which this Association is aware, on the various Government of India Resolutions the Resolutions to affect their purpose is due to the existence of private orders which gratification seem almost to confirm this.

4. It is mentioned that orders for a considerable number of spans of railway bridges, varying in size from 45 feet to 150 feet have been sent to the India Office between January and June of this year. If the reason is correct the Committee would like to point out that the while of these could have been made in this country at equally favourable rates and in greater time than they could be imported from England. There would not be to be followed with an explanation of the reasons for this departure from the terms of the Government of India Resolutions on the subject of bridge building.

5. Again, members of the Association were recently asked to quote for prints and drawings for one of the State Railways, and were subsequently informed that the articles had been sent home because the India Office rate was too cheap. The Committee submit that the Indian firms have not been fairly treated in this instance, as they would explain; when the Indian in question reaches the India Office it will form only part of a large supply for the same articles and it is only natural that the rate quoted for the larger quantity will be lower than the rate quoted by the Indian firms for what forward probably only a very small part of the order.

6. The Committee would invite attention to the method followed by the Colonists Port Commissioners when it is considered desirable to ask for English tenders. Such tenders are compared with the tenders sent in by Indian firms on the same date as the English tenders were posted. In these accounts to a six thousand tender by Indian and house firms and these are considered together as their merits. The Committee submit that this is the only fair way of comparing prices and they respectfully draw to your attention the fact that the system of judging quotations from Indian firms for small quantities of goods, against the prices quoted in England for large quantities. It necessarily follows that different results as regards prices must be obtained, those depending upon the quantity of any particular article ordered at one time; for instance, the price for a few yards of fencing will not be the same as the price for several thousand yards, and as so in these days what is known as "mass production" is an important factor in lowering labour and other charges, and thereby lowering the cost of the articles produced. Indian manufacturers only aim to be put on a par with the British manufacturers and the Committee trust that it will be found possible to introduce a system of thousand tender for the full requirements of Indian State Railways. Considering the capital invested by the members of this Association in the Indian Railways and in the Indian money which Indian firms contribute to the equipment of the Indian Railways and to the Indian States generally, the Committee respectfully submit that when prices are about equal the preference should be given to the Indian firm.

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. R. E. KENNEDY, M.P., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India, Department of Commerce and Industry.

To—the Secretary, Indian Engineering Association, Calcutta.

Dated—Bombay, the 21st August 1912.

JS.—5610-4.

In continuation of the letter from this Department No. 5701-4, dated the 26th July 1912. I am now directed to reply to your letter No. 50 W., dated the 23rd July 1912, on the subject of the purchase of stores required for the public service.

2. In paragraph 2 of your letter you asked to be furnished with information regarding the quantity and destination of the articles indicated for within the last six months and received in the list which accompanied my letter of the 28th April last. The Government of India report that they are not in a position to furnish this information. Your Association should address their request to the Local Government and purchasing Departments concerned, who are in possession of the particulars required.

3. In paragraph 3 of your letter it is suggested that there are private instructions previously issuing the published orders of Government on the subject of the purchase of articles for the public service. The Government of India are unable to understand on what grounds this suggestion has been made. The "Orders of Government" referred to in my letter of the 28th April are the published orders of the Government of India contained in their Nos. 4941-4955-1922, dated the 10th July 1920, and the Rules attached to it; and they are no ground for this intimation. I am to add that no publicity has been given to this suggestion in a speech recently delivered by the Chairman of your Association, the Government of India propose also to publish the present correspondence.

4. The fourth paragraph of your letter gives credit to a rumour that orders for a considerable number of spans of railway bridges, which could have been more satisfactorily procured in India, have recently been sent to the India Office, and your Association ask for an explanation. The Government of India are not aware that orders for railway bridges have been improperly obtained from England contrary to the orders of Government contained in the No. 4, and your Association have not informed them of the grounds on which they have the statement. In these circumstances the Government of India are unable to discuss the matter.

5. Finally, I am to say that the questions raised in paragraphs 5 and 6 of your letter were duly considered by the Government of India in consultation with the Secretary of Finance in the Report of the Stores Committee. The Stores rules issued in 1920 are the result of those deliberations. Rule 10 of the rules prescribes the procedure to be followed in the preparation of prices, and the Government of India are unable to alter this procedure in the direction indicated in your letter. The Government of India recognise that difficulty has been put in the way of giving full effect to the policy laid down in the rules. This has been done in part by the setting up of facilities for testing local manufactures of iron and steel. To provide these facilities, two Superintendents of Local Manufactures have been appointed in Calcutta and Bombay to inspect and test iron and steel products; and a complete chemical Laboratory in charge of a highly qualified metallurgical expert, with a chemical assistant, has been established at the Tata Iron and Steel Company works at Bokaro, on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, near Kailash. There is further, at Alipore, a fully equipped Laboratory where complete physical tests are undertaken under the supervision of the Superintendent of Local Manufactures, Calcutta. The Government of India hope that these facilities will lead to an increase in local purchases in the future. It is obviously impossible, however, for the Government of India to insist on local purchases unless the local officers who make the purchases are simply satisfied that the articles are of the requisite quality as well as of a satisfactory price.

APPENDIX E.

The Railway demands for open lines and lines in progress as per July forecast are as follows:-

		1923-24.		1924-25.		1925-26.	
		Rs.	Lakhs.	Rs.	Lakhs.	Rs.	Lakhs.
Open Lines							
Works	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rolling Stock	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Expenses	2.0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total		1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00	1,500.00
Lines in progress		1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00	1,000.00
Grand Total		2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00	2,500.00

The figures for 1924-25 and 1925-26 are provisional, as it is impossible to estimate requirements accurately so far ahead, and as it is not known what new lines will be sanctioned and what will be carried forward to the following years.

Particulars of amounts by the four Railways in each of the last three years are as follows:—

	Open line works.	Rolling stock.	Engines.	Total open line.	Loans in progress.	New line.	Grand Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East-Indian Railway.	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
1910-11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1911-12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1912-13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Railway.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1910-11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1911-12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1912-13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1910-11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1911-12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1912-13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Railway, Burma and Assam Indian Railway.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1910-11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1911-12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1912-13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Total amount actually spent on capital account by the four Railways in each of the last three years are as follows:—

	Open line works.	Rolling stock.	Engines.	Total open line.	Loans in progress.	New line.	Grand Total.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East-Indian Railway.	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000	1,00,000
1910-11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1911-12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1912-13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
North-Western Railway.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1910-11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1911-12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1912-13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Great Indian Peninsula Railway.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1910-11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1911-12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1912-13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Railway, Burma and Assam Indian Railway.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1910-11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1911-12	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1912-13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Includes Rs 50 on account of purchase of Indian Midland Railway.

† Including Nagpur Division.

The figures do not include the sums that may be or have been spent by the railways not included in the programme such as the Delhi-Una-Bahawalpur, Benares-Patna, Tapti Valley, etc., who provide their own funds.

APPENDIX 9

List of pictures borrowed from *Illustrated Bazar*, Calcutta, of which dates and remunerations of acquisition are known.

Serial No.	Title of picture.	Date of		History of the picture, in which the picture was placed in Government House, Colorado.
		Portrait.	Prescription.	
" 1	Marquis of Wolfley Do. do. "	" "	" "	One of three sets taken by the city of Colorado. The three are submitted in present to the circumstances in which the three were to be placed at Government House.
" 2	Marquis of Cornwallis "	1718	(b) "	Presented by private subscription of \$5,000 from various citizens of the Government House at the request of the subscribers.
" 3	Lord William Bute	1713	" "	Presented by Government.
" 4	Earl of Arundel "	1677	" "	Presented by Government through Lord North.
" 5	Do. Ayrton "	1612	" "	Do.
" 6	Marquis of Epsom "	" "	" "	Do.
" 7	Do. Do. and Sir "	" "	" "	Do.
" 8	Earl of Northampton "	1604	" "	Do.
" 9	J. M. Pitt and A. Pitt "	" "	" "	Do.
" 10	Viceroy of Sicily "	1670	" "	Do.
" 11	Do. Do. "	" "	" "	Do.
" 12	Do. Channing "	" "	" "	Presented by Lord North.
" 13	Lord Lansdowne "	" "	" "	Presented by Government through Lord North.
" 14	Do. Do. "	1618	" "	Presented by Government.
" 15	Do. Do. "	1618	" "	Do.
" 16	Duke of Wellington "	1801	" "	Do.
" 17	Do. Do. "	" "	" "	Do.
" 18	His Royal Highness the Duke of Devon and Devon "	1804	" "	Do. from the painter E. Knapp.
" 19	Earl of Arundel "	" "	" "	Presented to Government House by Lord Lytton.

* This is best in English for construction.

Fig. 2 to 34 in this list are undergoing revision; in Volume 140 and 141 will remain as German and Roman, 140-141.

Information with reference to the dates and circumstances of the acquisition of the following pictures is not at present available:

Expanding relations in Colombia

20. Lord Clive.
21. Earl of Ashford.
22. Lord Hastings.
23. Marquis of Dalhousie.
24. Marquis of Hastings.
25. Landscape.
26. Coast across—moonlight.
27. Landscape.
28. Do.
29. A river scene.
30. Do.
31. Landscapes.
32. Naval engagement between English and Spanish men-of-war.
33. Landscape.
34. Marine view.
35. Frodo of Wales invading the Maharajah of Jolpur.

Sent to England for registration.

36. Earl of Elgin and Kinnear.
37. Marquis of Hastings.
38. Jung Bahadur of Nepal.
39. The departure of the two sons of Tipu Sultan.
40. Aswat Ali Khan of Oudh.
41. Marquis of Lansdowne.
42. Her Imperial Majesty the late Queen Victoria.

APPENDIX G

Statement showing total output in stone purchased in India by Railways financed by the State for five years from 1967-1968 to 1971-1972.

[illegible]

APPENDIX I

Statements showing the number of Indians and Europeans employed in the different departments under the Government of India at their head-quarters receiving salaries of Rs. 500 a month and less than Rs. 1,000 and of Rs. 1,000 a month and upwards.

Item	Number in receipt of Rs. 500 per contract (a) less than Rs. 1,000 per contract.				Number in receipt of Rs. 1,000 per contract and upwards.			
	European.	Indians.	European.	Indians.	European.	Indians.	European.	Indians.
Civil Departments	10 (a)	17	40	2				
Army Department	20	3	45 (b)	—				

24. These associations are reversed for Congressional officers.

APPENDIX I

Letter—from the Hon'ble Mr. L. C. Poonia, c.s., I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of India (Education Department—Rajput).

Government of India (Education Department)—*For
File No. 1000 in the Government of India, Ministry of Education.*

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The Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Education

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the Secretary for the Government of the County, Kansas City, Mo.

the pathway to the University of Pennsylvania, Medical School.

© 2000 Blackwell Science Ltd, *Journal of Internal Medicine* 247: 395–401

are 0.574 for the United Kingdom and 0.613 for the United States.

194 *Not for Use Cases* (Continued)

Black & White

The Will to Die: Civil Compliance and Appeal to the Overt
London: Duckworth.

—Signs, the 2nd, August 1810

1973-1988.

Det.—Sims, the 24th August 1912.

72-1578-1085.

The Government of India have had under their consideration the desirability of undertaking a comprehensive inquiry into the possibility of expanding sanitary arrangements at those pilgrims who Hindu and Mahomedan pilgrims, en masse, for worship or for sporting purposes, to Mecca, Kербala or other pilgrim shrines, facilities for housing and increasing the number of pilgrim gatherings at such centres, and the dangers from which they come. The risk of the importation and exportation of disease from such centres has recently become greatly increased and they form an ever present menace to the public health. The centres also react on one another and a merely local enquiry will not meet the needs of the case.

2. Much has been done by local Governments to improve the sanitary arrangements at time of the larger fairs but a comprehensive inquiry would, the Government of India think, be useful, while it would help in co-ordinating the sanitary arrangements at the different centres and is the reflection of mortality from disease such as cholera. It is desirable that the scope of the inquiry should be as wide as possible including such questions as lodging, house accommodation, sanitary arrangements on railways and food and water supplies. It is accordingly proposed to appoint a Committee consisting of the following members:-

President:

Salary Commissioner with the Government of India.

Manuscript received 12/1/94

The Secretary Commissioned of the Province.

One member of the Indian Civil Service selected locally in each Province.

One unofficial Indian gentleman or other qualified person selected locally in each Province.

A railway representative to be nominated from its staff, by each railway concerned in air-rail traffic, who would serve for so long as the Committee remained on that section of the line.

It is proposed that the enquiry should be commenced in September and be conducted in the course of the regular tours of the Secretary Commissioner throughout the country. The extent of the enquiry of the members will, it is proposed, be limited to the period of the enquiry. For each province the enquiry should not, save in exceptional cases, exceed one month, and in Government. At the conclusion of the several enquiries, the Secretary Commissioner will draw up a report on the whole subject. It is possible that a great loss of Imperial resources may be necessary but to economise on this point can be given at present.

2. I am to ask, that if $\frac{25}{100}$ of the Gangnam is cleared

I am to request that the Government of India may be favoured with an early reply to the letter.

APPENDIX E.

University	Essential Fellows				Ordinary Fellows entered by the Senate since the 1st of the 19th Dec.				Ordinary Fellows in the Senate										Members of the Synodiate.					
									Nominatd.					Elected.					Elected.			Elected.		
	Esopsons.	Stipends.	Other Fellows.	Total.	Esopsons.	Stipends.	Other Fellows.	Total.	Esopsons.	Stipends.	Other Fellows.	Total.	Esopsons.	Stipends.	Other Fellows.	Total.	Esopsons.	Stipends.	Other Fellows.	Total.	Esopsons.	Stipends.	Other Fellows.	Total.
	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	9.	10.	11.	12.	13.	14.	15.	16.	17.	18.	19.	20.	21.	22.	23.	24.
Queen's University	6	38	11	55	1	1	1	3	44	11	2	57	4	11	1	16	1	1	1	3	1	1	3	11

(Reprinted by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVIDSON,
As. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART III
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 12.1

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 15, 1912.

Price, \$9.95

Acts of the Governor General's Council assented to by the Governor General

AUT No. VIII of 1912.
1912 ser. 5 - 38 marks each.

AN ACT TO MAKE BETTER PROVISION FOR THE PROTECTION AND
PRESERVATION OF CERTAIN WILD BIRDS AND ANIMALS.

മലിനമായവയെക്കുറിച്ചും, മൃതങ്ങളെക്കുറിച്ചും, നശിച്ചുപോയവയെക്കുറിച്ചും പ്രതിപാദിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യാൻ തന്നെ ഇദ്ദേഹം താല്പരനായിരുന്നു. അവിടെ നല്ല നിരക്കിൽ ഉൾക്കൊള്ളാത്ത കലകളും ഉൾപ്പെടുന്നു.

[illegible]

சுமத்தியுள்ள பூங்காவுக்கு
 H (1) என குறிப்பிட்டு 1912-ல் கட்டப்பட்டிருந்தது.
 இப்பகுதியிலிருந்து குடிசைகள் கட்டப்பட்டு வருகின்றன.

(3) ഇതി പ്രദീപ്ത സാക്ഷിപ്രമാണം സാക്ഷി പരിണാമ സ്റ്റീനി പരിണാമ സിംഗപ്പോർ അവിടം ഇതി ന്യായം ഉദ്ദേശിക്കും.

[illegible]

[illegible][illegible][illegible]

9. 1967 ���ඳු පළාති අභ්‍යන්තර හමුදා පුහුණු කිරීමේ ප්‍රතිපත්ති පිළිබඳව.

• *Chrysomelidae*

[illegible]

(இ) கலித்தாந், கழனி, காட்டி, ஈரணி, புதுதிருவாரூர், திருமுத்துரை, கொங்குமேடு, குடகுடி, கள்ளக்குறிச்சம், சிவபிரகாசம் இயைக்கோ.

വെട്ടു, എട്ടു, ഒമ്പതൊമ്പതു,
 മൂന്നു വെട്ടൊമ്പതു വെട്ടു,
 അമ്പതൊമ്പതു വെട്ടുവെട്ടു.

(8. true translation) .

M. KRISHNAN,
Metropolitan Translator & Grammarian

இந்தியாவிலுள்ள பல்வேறு பகுதிகளில் உள்ள பல்வேறு இனங்களும், பண்பாடுகளும், மொழிகளும், சமயங்களும், சாதிவாரியங்களும் உள்ளவர்கள் இங்கே குடியேறினர். —

ACT No. IX of 1912
1912 may 9 - to fund work.

AN ACT FURTHER TO AMEND THE PRESIDENT SMALL
CAUSE COURTS ACT, 1983

1882-83 மாவட்டம் புதிய மூலம் கவர்ன்மென்ட் காலத்தில் இரண்டு காலங்களில்
"கடல் காலம்".

1982 ലെ സംസ്ഥാന പട്ടണ സർവ്വേയ്ക്ക് 040^{ആം} ചാപ്റ്റ് ഇതിനു ശേഷമുള്ളതായി മുഖനാശിയിക്കരുത് ഇതിനുള്ള 2000 ഹാൻഡ് പ്രകാരം നിർദ്ദേശിക്കുന്നു :—

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1. ఈ అభ్యంతర స్వరూపాల పట్లను గుర్తించినట్లుగా 1919-20-ல்
అభ్యంతர రూపాల 1919-20-ல் అభ్యంతర రూపాల 1919-20-ல்

1000 σ_{H} 10 = 10 σ_{H}^2
 10 = 10 σ_{H}^2 1000

2. 1982-ലെ സെഷനിലെ പട്ടണ നിയമകാര്യ കമ്മിറ്റി 41-ാം വാക്കിലെ "ആയിരം" എന്ന വാക്കിനുപകരം "അമ്പതിരും" എന്ന വാക്ക് വേർതിരിക്കുന്നു.

സംസ്കൃതം, ഏഷ്യ, മലിനേഷ്യൻ,

இருவரும் பற்றிக் கவிதைகள் எழுதினார்கள்.

சென்னை, 15.05.2019

(4) true translation, t

M. KRISHNAN,
Malayalam Translator to Government

இந்தியாவைச் சேர்ந்த கைத்தொழில் கலைகள் அமைதி 1919
செப்டம்பர் 18 - 20 தேதிகளில் கைத்தொழில் கலைகள் பரிசோதனைத் துறை (பி.டி)
வழி அறிவிப்பைப் பற்றித் தகவல் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. —

ACT No. X of 1912.
1912 was 10 - 90 second year.

AN ACT FURTHER TO AMEND THE INDIAN DIVORCE ACT.

இந்தியப் பிரதமரவர்கள் அவர்கள் இந்தியப் பிரதமரவர்கள் அவர்கள்

ഇന്ത്യയിലെ വിവിധസംസ്ഥാനം ആദ്യ ഇനിഷ്യം രേഖപ്പെടുത്താനായി മുൻകരുതിയിലുള്ള ഇനിഷ്യൽ രാമം പാലാപ്രകാരം തിരച്ചിട്ടിരിക്കുന്നു :—

2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 2680, 2681, 26

1. അംഗീകൃത ഇന്ത്യയിലെ വിവിധയിനം ആദ്യകൃഷ്ണൻ 1912 ലെ ആദ്യ കൃഷ്ണൻ വിലകൾ ചുവടെ.

உறுதி செய்து கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது.

[illegible][illegible]

വിദ്യാർത്ഥി, ഏജൻ്റ്, വിപണനസംരംഭം,
 ജനകീയ സംവിധാനം, ജനകീയ സംവിധാനം,
 ജനകീയ സംവിധാനം, ജനകീയ സംവിധാനം

Let τ be translation:

M. KRISHNAN,
Malayalam Translator to Government

1912 ലെ 11 - ൾ നമ്പർ ആക്ട്.

ഇന്ത്യയിലെ പഞ്ചായത്തുകളിൽ ഗവൺമെൻ്റ് അനുയോജിതമായ പൊതു ആക്ട് 1912 നമ്പർ 11 - ൾ അനുയോജിതമായി സ്വീകരിച്ചു. ഇതിൽ പ്രവേശിക്കുകയും അതിൽ എന്തെങ്കിലും ഭാഗങ്ങൾ മാറ്റി തുറന്നാൽ പ്രസിദ്ധീകരിക്കുകയും ചെയ്യുന്നതാണ്.

ACT No. XI of 1912
1912 ലെ 11 - ൾ നമ്പർ ആക്ട്.

AN ACT TO AMEND THE LOCAL AUTHORITIES (EMERGENCY)
LOANS ACT, 1891.

1891 ലെ അടയ്ക്കൽ അധികാര (അവിവാഹിത കടം) കടം വാങ്ങൽ ആക്ട്
അനുയോജിതമായി മാറ്റം.

1897 ന് 1897 ലെ അടയ്ക്കൽ അധികാര (അവിവാഹിത കടം) കടം വാങ്ങൽ ആക്ട് അനുയോജിതമായി
മാറ്റം ചെയ്തതിന്റെ അടിസ്ഥാനത്തിൽ ഇതിൽ താഴെ പറയുന്നവകൾ ഉൾപ്പെടുത്തിയിരിക്കുന്നു :-

1. ഈ ആക്റ്റിൽ താഴെ പറയുന്നവകൾ (അവിവാഹിത കടം)
കടം വാങ്ങൽ ആക്ട് അനുയോജിതമായി 1912 ലെ ആക്ട് നമ്പർ 11 - ൾ
പ്രകാരം.

2. 1897 ലെ അടയ്ക്കൽ അധികാര (അവിവാഹിത കടം) കടം വാങ്ങൽ ആക്ട് 2-ാം വകുപ്പ്
3. 1897 ലെ 11 - ൾ നമ്പർ
4. അടയ്ക്കൽ (1) - ൾ കടം വാങ്ങൽ

(1) - ൾ വകുപ്പിൽ "അനുയോജിത സർവ്വീസ്" എന്ന വാക്കിന് പകരമായി
"അനുയോജിത സർവ്വീസ്" എന്ന വാക്കിന് പകരമായി "അനുയോജിത സർവ്വീസ്" എന്ന വാക്കിന് പകരമായി
"അനുയോജിത സർവ്വീസ്" എന്ന വാക്കിന് പകരമായി "അനുയോജിത സർവ്വീസ്" എന്ന വാക്കിന് പകരമായി

(2) വകുപ്പ് (1) - ൾ വകുപ്പിൽ "അനുയോജിത സർവ്വീസ്" എന്ന വാക്കിന് പകരമായി
"അനുയോജിത സർവ്വീസ്" എന്ന വാക്കിന് പകരമായി "അനുയോജിത സർവ്വീസ്" എന്ന വാക്കിന് പകരമായി
"അനുയോജിത സർവ്വീസ്" എന്ന വാക്കിന് പകരമായി "അനുയോജിത സർവ്വീസ്" എന്ന വാക്കിന് പകരമായി

(3) വകുപ്പ് (2) - ൾ വകുപ്പിൽ "അനുയോജിത സർവ്വീസ്" എന്ന വാക്കിന് പകരമായി
"അനുയോജിത സർവ്വീസ്" എന്ന വാക്കിന് പകരമായി "അനുയോജിത സർവ്വീസ്" എന്ന വാക്കിന് പകരമായി
"അനുയോജിത സർവ്വീസ്" എന്ന വാക്കിന് പകരമായി "അനുയോജിത സർവ്വീസ്" എന്ന വാക്കിന് പകരമായി

(4) വകുപ്പ് (3) - ൾ വകുപ്പിൽ "അനുയോജിത സർവ്വീസ്" എന്ന വാക്കിന് പകരമായി
"അനുയോജിത സർവ്വീസ്" എന്ന വാക്കിന് പകരമായി "അനുയോജിത സർവ്വീസ്" എന്ന വാക്കിന് പകരമായി
"അനുയോജിത സർവ്വീസ്" എന്ന വാക്കിന് പകരമായി "അനുയോജിത സർവ്വീസ്" എന്ന വാക്കിന് പകരമായി

(5) വകുപ്പ് (4) - ൾ വകുപ്പിൽ "അനുയോജിത സർവ്വീസ്" എന്ന വാക്കിന് പകരമായി
"അനുയോജിത സർവ്വീസ്" എന്ന വാക്കിന് പകരമായി "അനുയോജിത സർവ്വീസ്" എന്ന വാക്കിന് പകരമായി
"അനുയോജിത സർവ്വീസ്" എന്ന വാക്കിന് പകരമായി "അനുയോജിത സർവ്വീസ്" എന്ന വാക്കിന് പകരമായി

(6) വകുപ്പ് (5) - ൾ വകുപ്പിൽ "അനുയോജിത സർവ്വീസ്" എന്ന വാക്കിന് പകരമായി
"അനുയോജിത സർവ്വീസ്" എന്ന വാക്കിന് പകരമായി "അനുയോജിത സർവ്വീസ്" എന്ന വാക്കിന് പകരമായി
"അനുയോജിത സർവ്വീസ്" എന്ന വാക്കിന് പകരമായി "അനുയോജിത സർവ്വീസ്" എന്ന വാക്കിന് പകരമായി

വകുപ്പ്, എച്ച്. വിൻസെന്റ്,
ജെ. ഓക്സ്ഫോർഡ്,
സി. ഓക്സ്ഫോർഡ്.

(A true translation.)

M. KRISHNAN,
Malayalam Translator to Government.

ഇന്ത്യയിലെ മിക്കവാറും എല്ലാ ഭാഗങ്ങളിലും 1912 നവംബർ 15 - 30 തീയതിക്കിടയിൽ അതിന്റെ സമയം പ്രാപ്തമാകും. അതായത് ഇന്ത്യയിലെ മിക്കവാറും എല്ലാ ഭാഗങ്ങളിലും അതിന്റെ സമയം പ്രാപ്തമാകും.

ACT No. XII of 1912
1912 നവ 15 - 30 നമ്പർ ആഴ്ച.

AN ACT TO FACILITATE THE INTERNATIONAL CIRCULATION OF MOTOR VEHICLES

മിഷിഗൻ പ്രൊവിൻസ് ആക്ട് അനുസരിച്ച് അന്താരാഷ്ട്ര സഞ്ചാരത്തിന് സൗകര്യം വരുത്തുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു ആക്ട്.

വിവിധ രാജ്യങ്ങളിലെ പരസ്പരം മോട്ടർ വാഹനങ്ങൾ അനുവദിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു ആക്ട്. ഇത് മോട്ടർ വാഹനങ്ങൾ അനുവദിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു ആക്ട്. ഇത് മോട്ടർ വാഹനങ്ങൾ അനുവദിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു ആക്ട്. ഇത് മോട്ടർ വാഹനങ്ങൾ അനുവദിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു ആക്ട്.

1. (1) ഈ ആക്ട് വിവിധ രാജ്യങ്ങളിലെ പരസ്പരം മോട്ടർ വാഹനങ്ങൾ അനുവദിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു ആക്ട്. ഇത് മോട്ടർ വാഹനങ്ങൾ അനുവദിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു ആക്ട്. ഇത് മോട്ടർ വാഹനങ്ങൾ അനുവദിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു ആക്ട്.

(2) ഇത് ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് സാമ്രാജ്യത്തിലെ സർക്കാർ പാർലമെന്ററി കൗൺസിൽ അനുവദിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു ആക്ട്.

2. ഈ ആക്ട് "മോട്ടർ വാഹനം" എന്നതിൽ ഒരു നിർവ്വചനമുണ്ട്. "മോട്ടർ വാഹനം" എന്നതിൽ ഒരു നിർവ്വചനമുണ്ട്. "മോട്ടർ വാഹനം" എന്നതിൽ ഒരു നിർവ്വചനമുണ്ട്. "മോട്ടർ വാഹനം" എന്നതിൽ ഒരു നിർവ്വചനമുണ്ട്.

3. ഈ ആക്ട് പരസ്പരം മോട്ടർ വാഹനങ്ങൾ അനുവദിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു ആക്ട്. ഇത് മോട്ടർ വാഹനങ്ങൾ അനുവദിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു ആക്ട്. ഇത് മോട്ടർ വാഹനങ്ങൾ അനുവദിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു ആക്ട്.

(1) മോട്ടർ വാഹനങ്ങൾ അനുവദിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു ആക്ട്. ഇത് മോട്ടർ വാഹനങ്ങൾ അനുവദിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു ആക്ട്. ഇത് മോട്ടർ വാഹനങ്ങൾ അനുവദിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു ആക്ട്. ഇത് മോട്ടർ വാഹനങ്ങൾ അനുവദിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു ആക്ട്.

(2) ബ്രിട്ടീഷ് സാമ്രാജ്യത്തിലെ സർക്കാർ പാർലമെന്ററി കൗൺസിൽ അനുവദിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു ആക്ട്. ഇത് മോട്ടർ വാഹനങ്ങൾ അനുവദിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു ആക്ട്. ഇത് മോട്ടർ വാഹനങ്ങൾ അനുവദിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു ആക്ട്.

4. 3 - ഈ ആക്ട് മോട്ടർ വാഹനങ്ങൾ അനുവദിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു ആക്ട്. ഇത് മോട്ടർ വാഹനങ്ങൾ അനുവദിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു ആക്ട്. ഇത് മോട്ടർ വാഹനങ്ങൾ അനുവദിക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള ഒരു ആക്ട്.

